

# THE TIMES

## Zimbabwe coalition agreed in Mugabe-Nkomo talks

Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, who together won 77 of the 80 black seats in the elections, agreed yesterday to form a coalition Government of Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe also

arranged to meet Mr Ian Smith, whose Rhodesian Front holds the 20 white seats. As soon as the new Government takes office, Lord Soames is to leave as there is no role for him to fill.

## Meeting with Mr Smith arranged

Salisbury, March 5.—Mr Robert Mugabe, the Rhodesian Prime Minister-designate, and his chief guerrilla rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo, agreed today to form a coalition government for the independent Zimbabwe. "We are now at one," Mr Mugabe said after a 20-minute meeting between the two leaders this morning. "Mugabe and the other," Mr Nkomo said, "are now at one. We have agreed to join in a Patriotic Front government."

Mr Nkomo said he did not know if Mr Mugabe was offered a specific post in the new government. There has been speculation that he would be offered the largely ceremonial role of President—UPI.

Mr Mugabe had two meetings with Mr Nkomo, and also arranged a second meeting with Mr Ian Smith, leader of the Rhodesian Front white caucus of 20 members in the new 100-seat Parliament. But he spent most of his time today at sessions of the central committee of his Zanu (PF) Party, a body which he punctiliously consults before making decisions.

## Three-month revival of imperial rule and then decolonization was enormous, brilliant bluff Britain shows right amount of flag

From Dan van der Vat, Salisbury, March 5.  
The British may no longer have an empire to speak of, but the brief, three-month revival of colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia proves they can still be first-class imperialists. In case of need, and even better, decolonizers.

The interim administration imposed by Lord Soames, the Governor, at the end of December is like a thin sheet of oil-fall smoothed down over the top of a cauldron to stop it boiling over. It worked to such an extent that Lord Soames was leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, is now preparing for the peaceful and orderly transfer of power to a Marxist prime minister with all deliberate speed.

Lord Soames and his small team of officials arrived here before the ink was dry on a shaky ceasefire agreement breaking off a vicious race war which had cost at least 20,000 lives. The armistice left three undefeated guerrillas. The Rhodesian army, the 16 guerrilla assembly camps and scores of Rhodesian military bases. This week their numbers were reduced to just over 200, now all British.



Tête-à-tête: Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, encountered a French lamb and his owner during a visit to an agricultural show in Paris yesterday. Mr Walker, after two days of fruitless negotiations with his EEC counterparts in Brussels in an attempt to resolve the "lamb war" between Britain and France, told French sheep farmers that the situation could prove disastrous for the Community. Page 6

## EEC nears recognition of Palestinian rights

From Michael Horsby, Brussels, March 5.  
The EEC is moving towards collective recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination in the growing belief that the autonomy camp established in the Camp David agreements will not produce a lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict acceptable to the Arab world.

The declaration by President Giscard d'Estaing on Monday in Bahrain, calling for the "right of self-determination within the framework of a just and durable peace", was merely the latest straw in the diplomatic wind. It reflects a change in EEC thinking that has been developing over many months.

## Mr Anderson emerges as a force in Republican presidential race

From David Cross, Boston, March 5.  
The Massachusetts primary has injected a fresh element into the Democratic nomination. Mr John Anderson, a liberal member of the House of Representatives who was virtually unknown outside his home state of Illinois, has surprised even himself by finishing in second place in yesterday's poll with a few hundred votes behind Mr George Bush, the former Director of the CIA.

On the Democratic side, his home state handed Senator Edward Kennedy an impressive victory over President Carter, his first since he entered the campaign. The remarkable showing by Mr Anderson, whose chances of finishing were rated highly, has for the moment at least, turned the Republican race into a three-man contest. With 97 per cent of the results in, Mr Bush and Mr Anderson each had 31 per cent of the vote with Mr Ronald Reagan, the former Governor of California, finishing a close third with 29 per cent.

The results in the tiny neighbouring state of Vermont, which also held its primary yesterday, reflected a similar trend. Mr Anderson, with 30 per cent of the vote, ran just behind Mr Reagan with 31 per cent. Mr Bush finished a reasonably strong third with 23 per cent of the total.

## Plutonium voyage safety plan

By Nicholas Hirst.  
Highly toxic radioactive plutonium nitrate is to be shipped from the prototype fast reactor site at Dounreay to Scotland later this year to the reprocessing site at Windscale.

## Increasing income from Tyndall

11.6% gross\* 17.38% gross\*  
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Mr. Fred Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence in the Labour Government, is seriously ill here after a heart attack. He was taken ill while visiting the Strategic Air Command headquarters in an eight-man delegation. -Router.

Mr Mulley has heart attack

Omaha, Nebraska, March 5.—Mr Fred Mulley, aged 61, who was Secretary of State for Defence in the Labour Government, is seriously ill here after a heart attack. He was taken ill while visiting the Strategic Air Command headquarters in an eight-man delegation. -Router.

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## Motorists may be hardest hit in Budget

Motorists are likely to be hardest hit in the Chancellor's Budget, says a leading tax expert. Increasing petrol and car taxes would produce more money, yet minimize the inflationary impact. Increasing petrol taxes in line with inflation would raise £420m, but only push up the retail price index by 0.3 points. A similar increase in tobacco tax would raise £230m but increase the RPI by 0.4 points.

## Prior warning

A warning that he would resign if overrudden by Cabinet hawk on his approach to trade union reform was given by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, in the Commons. He was speaking in the context of the treatment given to Mr Eric Varley, former Labour minister over Chrysler.

## Espionage fear

A Tory MP has called for a government review of Eastern-block trade inspectors temporarily living in Britain. He fears they may be used for espionage and that for the Soviet Union it could be a way of replacing diplomats expelled in 1971 for spying.

## Catholic tensions

An outbreak of controversy is expected in May at a congress in Liverpool of the Roman Catholic community in England. A survey disclosed sharp tension over divorce and contraception, where officials teaching and attitudes are at odds with the feelings of many Catholics.

## Commuter services investigation

An inquiry into London's commuter services will focus on British Rail's efficiency, the terms of reference, published yesterday, show. It will be conducted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the Competition Bill, which is expected to become law this month. The Minister of Transport said that the quality of services had declined.

## Council staffs intact

Most councils in England and Wales have made spending cuts in accordance with the Government's guidelines, but have failed to reduce their staffs by an equivalent amount, according to a survey made by the Conservative Central Office. The result in many cases has been severe cuts in services.

## Countryman forecast

Up to 25 police officers could be prosecuted as a result of the Operation Countryman inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London. Mr Arthur Hambro, former Chief Constable of Dorset and an adviser to the inquiry, said. Those under investigation went up to "a very high rank".

## Alberta: Five-page Special Report on the growth of one of Canada's western provinces

Classified advertisements: Appointments, page 11; La creme de la creme, 30; Personal, 31, 32

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## Mr Scargill called before MPs

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, is being called before a select committee of the House of Commons on April 2 to give his views on the employment Bill and picketing, particularly a suggestion that it may occasionally be necessary for them to defy the law.

## Leader page, 17

Letters: On orchestral cuts, from the BBC's Controller of Music; and others; on the law of contempt, from Mr Robin Day; on mount Hymna; Leading articles: Russians in Africa; Immigration rules: Black economy

## Books, page 12

Eric Roll on the Friedmans: Michael Ratcliffe on Auster: David Wood on Macmillan; Byron Rogers on the Welsh

## Features, pages 10, 16

Ronald Butts on the challenge to state schools; Philip Howard on problems of authors

## Acts, page 13

Leading Wardle on The Iceman Cometh (Continued); Joan Bakewell on Omnibus (BBC)

## Obituary, page 18

Mr John Skelton, Mr Alan Hardacre, Sir Alfred Savage, Frau Winfried Wagner, Mr Henry Oppenheim

Sport, pages 14, 15  
Cricket: New Zealand win acrimonious series against West Indies; Football: Gray in danger of missing League Cup final; Rugby Union: Scotland's injury problems

Business News, pages 24-29  
Stock Markets: City rallied on hopes that interest rates would be held down. Equities showed some improvement. The FT Index rose 4.3 to 450.4

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## Cuts force BBC1 to drop live cover of Derby

The BBC will not be covering this year's Derby on June 4 because of spending cuts, Mr Bill Cotton, Controller of BBC 1, announced yesterday. "This self-denial will save the BBC £60,000, its share of the television rights to the race, plus the cost of putting a crew into Epsom for the one race that day, ITV having the rights to the remainder of the card," Mr Cotton said. "In the present financial climate we feel bound to cut this particular event."

Last year's Derby, the 200th, was watched by 5.5 million on BBC, although average audiences for previous races have been between two and three million. The BBC dropped live Derby television broadcasts in 1975 and 1976 for economy reasons, and in 1978 because it clashed with World Cup events. By Nicholas Timmins



## HOME NEWS

## Up to 25 London police officers may be prosecuted, adviser to Countryman inquiry says

By Craig Seton

Between 20 and 25 police officers could be prosecuted as a result of the Operation Countryman inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London, Mr Arthur Hambleton, who retired as Chief Constable of Dorset last week, said yesterday.

Mr Hambleton, who was effectively an adviser to the Countryman operation, said on BBC radio that criminals had made allegations against about 80 officers. Those under investigation did not go up to assistant commissioner level, but did go up to "a very high rank".

He had been staggered to see how many policemen had been the subject of complaints and thought that when the inquiry ended the public was going to think it had been a disgusting business.

The number of officers who would have to account for their actions "depends on whether the evidence comes up to scratch". Some of the officers investigated had been cleared,

some allegations had little foundation and in other cases there had been evidence to support charges.

Mr Hambleton, whose assistant chief constable in Dorset, Mr Lenhard Burt, was until recently the head of Operation Countryman, spoke of the difficulties the investigation had encountered and said that he was not happy with its progress.

"It is true to say that on occasions some of the middle ranks and lower ranks have not been very helpful", he said. They had not told the inquiry things about which they had been asked and they had not produced documents when they were requested, but none of these difficulties had lasted.

The inquiry had received very good cooperation from Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

When a senior officer "had not given us the cooperation we could have expected", Sir David had moved him. He believed that there was an understandable element of self-protection among officers, Mr Hambleton said of the

role of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions: "To say they have interfered is too strong a word. Certainly they have made suggestions about what Countryman should do, and detectives do not like that. Detectives, policemen and lawyers do not always see eye to eye".

Some criminals had refused to speak to the Countryman team, which now numbers 80 officers from forces outside London, for fear of reprisals. "Anyone who speaks to Countryman with information will not be got at or 'fitted up'", he said.

When Countryman finished, he believed it would complete its task, two questions would need to be answered.

Had it succeeded in eliminating police corruption, and what would stop it happening again. It was announced last month that Mr Burt, who had headed Countryman since it was started about 18 months ago, would return temporarily to his own force in Dorset to take over the position of the deputy chief constable, who has been seconded.

## MPs call in Mr Scargill for views on picketing

By Donald MacIntyre

Labour Reporter

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, is to be called before a House of Commons select committee to explain his attitude to picketing and the Employment Bill.

The employment committee, which has also asked the Attorney General to appear before it to clarify a series of points arising from the Bill, yesterday decided to take the unusual step of calling on Mr Scargill to appear in the House on April 2, the same day that the Bill will be presenting evidence.

The MPs are likely to question Mr Scargill about suggestions attributed to him since the steel strike began, that it may be an occasion for necessary pickets to defy the law.

Mr John Gilling, Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme and chairman of the committee, said last night that Mr Scargill was being invited so that he could give evidence "on the subject of the steelworkers' picketing" and his attitude to mass picketing in the light of curbs proposed in the Bill.

A senior Conservative member of the committee, Mr John Goss, MP for Barnet, Hendon North, said that he was principally concerned with the question of Mr Scargill's political conviction. MPs did however want to know what the response to the Yorkshire miners' picketing was, and what he would be to "any changes in the law which are proposed and whether it would be adhered to or rejected".

He added: "What we want to look at, if you like, is the acceptable and the unacceptable face of trade unionism". The committee is seeking from Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, clarification of the extent to which the police will be called upon to enforce proposed changes in picketing law outlined in the Bill. The evidence last month by chief constables and Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, have left MPs in some confusion about what the police's role is intended to be.

In addition, the MPs want Sir Michael to explain what kind of grounds for outing out of a closed shop will be allowed to fall within the category of "deeds held personal conviction" under the Bill's provisions.

Mr Goss suggested last night that ministers had not satisfactorily clarified for example, whether an active conservative might be entitled to withdraw from a closed shop negotiated by a socialist grade union, on the grounds of deeply held political conviction.

The committee does not expect Mr Scargill to pass up the chance of a public platform afforded by an appearance before it, but it has already made clear its readiness to use powers to compel a witness to appear if necessary.

Mr Gilling said last night that in the case of invited witnesses holding public office, the committee had decided not to accept a refusal. It had not yet determined its stance in the case of an individual not holding public office.

Gas leak victims

Two pipe-fitters killed when gas leaked at an oil refinery near Ellesmere Port were named yesterday as Mr Bernard Patrick O'Reilly, aged 33, of Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, and Mr Keith William McDermott, aged 40, of Chester.

Wellington borough council Northamptonshire, has voted by 16 to 12 to support legalized brothels, after a request from residents in Southampton to back their lead for official brothels.

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## Steel users keep up show of confidence

By Our Industrial Staff

Short-time working and layoffs in manufacturing industry are becoming more widespread as the steel strike moves towards its eleventh week, but industry remains outwardly confident that overall levels of production can be maintained.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday voiced support for the BSC posture in its negotiations and warned against the Government attempting to impose a solution.

But employers' will face real difficulties if, as some union officials believe, the strike continues for another eight to 12 weeks, and the impact on the British Steel Corporation's own business will be massive.

The latest survey conducted by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that many are running at about 5 per cent below expected levels due both to the effects of the strike and the reduced level of demand from industry's customers.

Existing stocks are reckoned to be sufficient to maintain production for at least four weeks on average, although shortages have developed in particular grades and products. Imports are continuing to flow into Britain—and the BSC is particularly concerned at imports being shipped from steelmakers in Brazil and South Korea.

Although the corporation claims that industry generally supports the steelworkers' pay claim, the corporation's main concern is the number of its customers who are switching to foreign suppliers and being tied to long-term contracts. It now expects a loss of 20 per cent of the United Kingdom market will be taken up by imported steel once the strike is resolved, with consequences for the balance of payments.

Last night Mr Gordon Sambrook, BSC's commercial managing director, said that the corporation's survival was at stake.

In the Midlands, badly hit by the British Leyland layoffs, the Department of Employment's local office estimated that 3,000 workers were laid off and a further 6,000 in the

region were on short-time working because of the strike. The office said that it was possible that many more have been affected but so far no formal notification had been given.

However, confirmation that steel imports are continuing to flow into the United Kingdom was given by one large Black Country steel stockholder.

"There is a great deal of steel coming in and moving about in all sorts of guises. Some of it is coming in in closed containers, in lorries filled with vegetables, and in fishing boats. It is quite amazing the ingenuity being shown by ship-owners and shipping agents", the company said. The main worry is that the Transport and General Workers' Union may instruct lorry drivers to refuse to handle all steel.

In Wales, more than 5,500 workers have applied for temporary social security benefits. This figure does not include the 33,000 workers employed by BSC's Welsh division. The hardest hit have been the members of the regional Road Haulage Association and yesterday, Mr Peter Webb, regional secretary of the RHA, estimated that 1,000 out of 2,800 lorries had not turned a wheel since the strike began on January 2.

Between 5 and 10 per cent of companies affected to date in the south of England, Federation in Wales have laid off workers because of the strike and among the hardest hit is the Metal Box plant at North, which has laid off 1,000 workers. There is real concern that the level of redundancies will rise sharply.

Ingenuity and alternative sources for steel appear to have scabbed much of Scotland's industry to survive the strike without major disruption so far and the regional CBI estimates that stocks are sufficient overall to

maintain production for at least another four or five weeks.

The Offshore Supplies Office is closely monitoring the effects on yards building structures for the offshore industry. Most of the yards managed to buy in steel before the strike began and since all have private access to the sea, foreign supplies can be brought in without difficulty.

A number of workers employed by sub-contracting companies at Scottish steelworks have been laid off but there is no positive sign that unemployment is likely to rise in the immediate future.

Mr Michael Mallett, chairman of the Yorkshire and Humberside regional council of the CBI, said that by and large the only people who had to reduce their level of production were those directly concerned with triplite, those who made metal boxes or used cans for food. Everybody appeared to be looking after their mainstream requirements.

Mr Nicholas Kemp, of the Engineering Employers' Association at Sheffield, said the effects of the steel strike were "fairly minimal" though the situation could change rapidly.

Mr Ronald Taylor, of the Yorkshire and Humberside Association of that users of Commerce and Industry, said a survey revealed that nine companies would have to close down production in March because of steel shortages and another 10 might have to lay people off, though some of these were suppliers to BSC rather than steel users. He said that, generally speaking, there was a steel shortage coming through some ports but at a price. One report said steel was costing 20 per cent above the normal price.

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## BSC soundings show many workers keen to go back

From Ronald Kershaw

Sheffield

British Steel Corporation directors said last night that in the North the steel strike had gone out of the steel strike. Letters, telephone calls and personal interviews led one director, Mr Dennis Murray, to observe: "Without doubt they are big signs of a desire to get back to work".

Mr John Pennington, managing director of BSC Yorkshire and Humberside, said there were 22,000 employees in South Yorkshire and another 16,000 at Scunthorpe who wanted to see the end of the strike, which has entered its tenth week.

Since it started, manual workers had each lost about £1,300 in pay by not staying within the agreed pay procedure. The corporation was prepared to restore lost holidays in its settlement, and that would be an additional 1 per cent on the BSC offer.

Mr Murray said management and middle management frequently met steel workers in clubs, pubs and the BSC canteen, and all had the impression that the common wish was for the strike to end.

BSC had sent out a leaflet explaining the forthcoming ballot and many leaflets as well as ballot forms and pamphlets had reached headquarters saying: "We want to get to work. Why is there this delay?" he said.

Mr Pennington pointed out that BSC workers in the south of England were also keen to return to work. He said that the Yorkshire area had never wanted the strike but simply followed union instructions. They had agreed to the strike only because they were told it was going to be a short, sharp exercise.

Mr Stanley Sheridan, spokesman for the south Yorkshire strike committee of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, dismissed the suggestion that the will had gone out of the strike and said: "We are still 100 per cent solid. This kind of state-

ment by BSC is typical propaganda. Mr Sheridan said the £1,300 lost earnings quoted by BSC implied losses of £130 a week. Neither the mark would be £70 to £80 a week.

The ITTC had watched with interest the decision by BSC to picket the Sheffield to see the police and the South Yorkshire County Council for damages arising from picketing on February 24.

"If asked, we will act on behalf of the police. We will give evidence, showing exactly why BSC stopped work on that particular day. We are quite willing to support the police and the county council", Mr Sheridan added.

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## Imported Office Equipment

	1979
Hand held Calculators	72%
Ballpoint pens	60%
Typewriters	71%

## Imported Household Goods

	1979
Toys/Games	51%
Heated Rollers	99%
Hairdryers	78%
Mirrors	60%
Clocks	61%
Furniture	22%
Carpets	16%
Vacuum Cleaners	31%

## Imported Kitchen Equipment

	1979
Dry Irons	45%
Domestic Glassware	66%
Cutlery	70%
Saucepans/Frying Pans	36%
Kitchen Knives	40%
Toasters	61%
Electric Cookers	21%
Hand held Mixers	58%

## Imported White Goods

	1979
Dishwashers	99%
Fridge Freezers	68%
Automatic Washing Machines	44%
Refrigerators	32%
Spin Dryers	28%

## Imported Clothing/Accessories

	1979
Footwear	34%
Luggage (leather)	57%
Handbags (leather)	72%
Mens/Boys Tailored Outerwear	33%
Womens/Girls Outerwear	28%
Mens Shirts/Overalls	38%

## Imported Leisure Equipment

	1979
Sports Equipment	74%
Bicycles	30%

## Imported Audio Visual

	1979
Television B & W	50%
Television Colour	27%
Portable Televisions	53%
Record Players/Decks	51%
Portable Radios	96%
Music Centres	66%

## Imported Vehicles

	1979
Cars	56%
Commercial Vehicles	23%

## Import Trends

	1970	1979
Agricultural Machinery	22%	44%
Machine Tools	28%	48%
Construction Equipment	40%	71%
Mechanical Engineering	19%	32%
Textiles	14%	33%

# BUY NOW, PAY LATER.

Buy something made outside Britain and we pay for it. Only that the money goes to the unemployed who are helping to create. Each time we choose a foreign made product rather than one made at home, we drive another nail in Britain's industrial coffin. So why do we buy so many foreign made goods? It's true that there is sometimes a real choice. While industries that once flourished in Britain no longer exist. And the trend for many other industries is looking increasingly unhealthy. Things wouldn't be quite so bad if we were able to turn our way out of trouble. But our

exports are only growing at one tenth of the rate of our imports. Right now it must be sensible for us to stop trying to pin the blame on each other. And start trying to put things right instead. We could all make a start by buying British whenever possible. This doesn't mean that we should choose British goods out of blind patriotism. But that we should never ignore a British made product in the mistaken belief that it cannot be as good as a foreign one. Foreigners find our defeatist attitude amusing. And extremely profitable. They instinctively support their own industries by choosing home-produced goods.

Which is almost certainly why the problem is unique to Britain. One industry at risk right now is the motor industry. An industry whose importance to Britain cannot be overestimated. It brings employment to millions of workers. It trains most of our engineers. Indeed it is our biggest single manufacturing industry. BL is the only British owned volume car maker. The other large manufacturers can, and do, switch car production away from Britain. Not so BL. Which is why it's so important for BL to succeed. And remain British owned. Of course BL would have a tremendous amount to gain from a shift in attitude towards

the British buying British. But the problem doesn't just belong to the motor industry. It affects us all. And it's striking deeper and deeper every day. Not too long ago, our standard of living was the highest in the world. Now we're not even in the top twenty. The climb back will not be easy. But we can all begin today by taking a fresh look at British manufactured goods. Next time you're looking to buy anything, but especially a motor car, see how the British product stacks up first. If then you find it doesn't suit you, we'll be surprised. But we'll have no complaints.







## HOME NEWS

## BR commuter services inquiry will focus on efficiency

By Michael Barry

Transport Correspondent

Details of the inquiry into London's deteriorating rail commuter services to be conducted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission this summer, were announced yesterday.

It will be carried out under the Competition Bill, which is expected to receive Royal Assent later this month and should be published in the summer.

Although British Rail, which welcomed the inquiry last night, is hoping that it will lead to increased government support to improve the quality of the service, the terms of reference are focused on BR's efficiency, and particularly the areas of productivity and restrictive practices.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, said: "There is no doubt that the quality of commuter services in London and the South-east has declined over the last few years. Commuters have faced rising fares, but less reliable and less punctual services. The essential question is, does it have to be like that?"

Mr Fowler said the inquiry, the first under the Government's new powers to examine the efficiency and monopoly role of nationalized industries, is an important step in identifying measures needed to obtain better value for money. The commission will examine the extent to which any decline in service has been caused by inefficiency, scope for improvements in efficiency and management.

power productivity; BR efficiency in adjusting services to match demand; and whether greater efficiency would increase revenue.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, welcomed the inquiry when it was first announced last autumn as "a new chance to make the case for improving the railways and improving the lot of the London commuter." BR said yesterday: "We are pretty confident we run the services efficiently and give good value for money, but there are some areas where the service is not as good as the commuter deserves, and we hope to get government help to improve it."

Sir Peter launched a "commuter charter" in December calling for a doubling of the proposed investment of £900m over the next ten years if the service, which carries 400,000 passengers a day and loses about £60m a year, is not to deteriorate further.

So far there has been little public response, but a series of meetings is planned with local authorities and commuters. Union objections to driver-only trains, one of the sticking points in BR's present management-unions productivity talks, are obvious targets for the commission.

Insistence by the National Union of Railwaysmen on unnecessary guards forces up fares and interrupts service when there is no guard for a train. Restrictive practices by drivers are also likely to feature.

## NGA to meet employers today on pay claim

By Our Labour Staff

Talks will take place today in the hope of averting possible industrial action in provincial newspapers and the general printing industry.

Union negotiators will be seeking substantial improvements to a 14.6 per cent pay offer in response to a claim by the National Graphical Association for 28 per cent.

The NGA, which threatened to boycott today's talks, will, however, be going to the meeting with the Newspaper Society and the British Printing Industries Federation.

Most print unions have told the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the employers' organization for national papers, that their members have accepted a 14 per cent offer made up of 13 per cent from January 1, and 1 per cent from July 1.

Negotiations are expected to take place at local offices for further increases in return for improvements in productivity.

Of the three biggest unions in the industry, the members of the NGA accepted the offer by a three-to-one majority; and the National Society of Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel has announced decisive acceptance, despite an executive recommendation to reject the offer.

The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades has not announced the results of its ballot on the offer, but that is believed to favour acceptance.

Tension is disclosed as Roman Catholics in England launch a frank inquiry

## Clash on divorce and contraception likely at congress

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic community in England has launched itself into a self-examination of extraordinary frankness, leading up to a national assembly in Liverpool in May. It will be the first democratic and representative meeting of its kind.

The first glimpse of the character of this National Pastoral Congress came yesterday with the publication of summaries of grassroots feelings on a range of issues.

One of the key sections draws attention sharply to tension over divorce and contraception, where official practice and teaching are at odds with the attitudes of many Roman Catholics.

In all other matters there is far greater alignment between the official position and ordinary attitudes, and the scene seems to be set for an outbreak of controversy.

The official summary of surveys prepared by every Roman Catholic diocese in England and Wales reports a "general request" to "reconsider the implications" of the opposition to artificial birth control reasserted in the papal encyclical *Humanae Vitae* 12 years ago.

"Most reports reflect the forbidding of contraception; they find it unacceptable," the summary says. While there was also some demand for a reaffirmation of the teaching of *Humanae Vitae*, there was almost universal dissatisfaction with the present impasse.

"Many Catholics have a crisis of conscience about contraception," it states. "It is fairly widely practised; scrupulous people leave the sacraments because of it; other people sort out their own attitudes, remain at the sacraments, but feel ill at ease."

"The lack of pastoral guidance is keenly felt. It is frequently remarked that priests are unwilling or unable to discuss the issue, so that individuals are left to their own guidance without help. The church seems to some to be not a caring mother but a hard taskmaster, in this matter."

are unwilling or unable to discuss the issue, so that individuals are left to their own guidance without help. The church seems to some to be not a caring mother but a hard taskmaster, in this matter."

Almost every diocese submitted a survey of opinion which called for a re-examination of policy towards the divorced, many asking that they be admitted to the sacraments. One report commented: "The church forgives anything, even murder; but not remarriage."

These contentious matters aside, the general level of comments on active issues depicts the Roman Catholic Church in England as strongly motivated and cohesive, but also constructively critical about almost every aspect of its life.

Priests are frequently taken to task for the inadequacy of their preaching and their resistance to lay participation; there is a general demand for a better quality of leadership, for

a stronger sense of community (parishes and dioceses are thought by some to be far too large) and for the means towards a heightened sense of commitment to Christianity. Many appear to feel insufficiently challenged and tested.

Family life is one of the primary focal points of concern, and it crops up under such headings as social justice and education as well as in the section of the official summary reserved for it.

There is, on the other hand, a vagueness behind the often-declared commitment to justice and to evangelization, and the latter provokes a comment from the authors of the document that it is still predominantly seen in terms of "conversion" rather than "liberation" from everything that oppresses man, as it was described in the latest official teaching on the subject.

The National Pastoral Congress will be attended by some 2,000 delegates, some chosen on the basis of one for each thousand members of the Catholic community and some representing special interests.

That group includes Catholics in the armed forces, and there is an incipient conflict apparent from the summaries on the use of military force. The moral aspects of nuclear weapons were raised by many of the surveys, and there was a clear dislike of international arms trading.

On some political matters, however, Catholic opinion appears confused; and there was a considerable void in the surveys about employment and industry, which appear to raise no moral or spiritual issues for Catholics in general.

The congress is to be marked by a national peal of bells and simultaneous services in all Roman Catholic churches in England at the time of its opening.

## Prestel offers guidance to complainants

By Kenneth Owen

Mills & Allen Communications, the company which earlier this week withdrew its "Buyer's guide to dirty books" pages from the Post Office's Prestel viewdata service after complaints and a police raid on one of the Soho bookshops recommended in the guide, has provided a new set of Prestel pages which explain: "How to complain about a Prestel page."

First, get in touch with the information provider (IP), the company advises (Mills & Allen was the IP in the case of the buyer's guide). If you do not get a satisfactory response, get in touch with the Association of Viewdata Information Providers (AVIP).

If the offending IP is a member of AVIP, the association's complaints committee will deal with the matter. If a non-member, the complaint will be referred to the Post Office.

Another page outlines what you can complain about. If you find a page grossly offensive, for example, the IP "will either remove it himself or refer you to AVIP."

AVIP has more than 80 members. One of its aims is to "promote and uphold standards among members through their Code of Practice."

Another Mills & Allen page states: "Mills & Allen have suspended Rupert Street-Walker's guide to Soho bookshops pending clarification of the legal position." Mr Street-Walker was the nom de plume of the author.

## Rocket fuel waste disposal halted for blast inquiry

Disposal of rocket fuel waste at the Government's top-secret research plant near Kidderminster has been halted while experts continue their investigation into the explosion which killed two men.

Until now, burning of the waste in a special section of the 200-acre complex has been regarded as safe. The deaths on Tuesday were the first at the factory which has been run by Imperial Metal Industries for the Ministry of Defence since it opened in 1951.

IMI said the company would pay compensation to residents at Sonnerfield, Worcestershire, whose homes were damaged by the explosion. Tiles were ripped off and windows shattered. Three people were taken to hospital with minor injuries.

## Belvoir plan 'gamble with countryside'

Mining in the Vale of Belvoir would damage the environment for ever, and if tipping were allowed as well it would amount to "gambling with the Leicestershire countryside," Mr Christopher Symons, counsel for the Countryside Commission, said yesterday.

If mining were permitted, the vale and the surrounding areas would be drastically changed for the worse, he told a public inquiry into the proposed plans for the Vale of Belvoir on the borders of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire.

If permission were refused, the coal would still be there should the need ever be sufficient to justify the damage which would be caused, Mr Symons said.

The impact on the environment would be lessened by transferring spoil to the derelict clay pits in Mareson Vale, Bedfordshire. Tipping there would be expensive, but it would represent only about 5 per cent of the total cost of mining the coal.

A six-point plan was put forward by Mr Frank Walsley, a Countryside Commission official. One point, he said, was that the Coal Board should produce a 75-year tipping scheme acceptable to the planning authorities.

The others were: the appointment of a civil engineer to supervise tipping; the appointment of a restoration manager; the setting up of working parties to deal with main environmental issues; countryside management to lessen the effect of mining and tipping, which would include tree planting and other landscaping work; the setting up of an independent landscape agency to co-ordinate all countryside management.

The inquiry is being held at Stoke Rochford Hall, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

## Aim to free docks board from State

By Our Transport Correspondent

The Government intends to "denationalize" the successful British Transport Docks Board, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, said yesterday in a written Commons answer.

The board runs a quarter of the country's ports, including Southampton, Hull and South Wales, and has raised profits steadily in recent years, from £17m after tax and charges in 1973 to £7m in 1978.

Mr Fowler said he had invited Sir Humphrey Browne, docks board chairman, to consult and report on ways of introducing private capital into the undertaking, which would not be broken up.

It was intended not principally as a money-raising exercise, he said later, but to give the board greater commercial freedom and flexibility to build on its past success. The Government wanted to reduce the public sector wherever possible, as proposed with the National Freight Corporation and British Rail subsidiaries.

At present the docks board was subject, like other state undertakings in time of financial stringency, to government cash limits which might inhibit its freedom to take advantage of market opportunities.

Sir Humphrey said last night he would prefer not to comment on the proposal until he had consulted the unions, but he was very pleased the Government did not want to break up the undertaking. A fair estimate of the board's recent financial performance, he suggested, was for pre-tax profits up from £2m in 1973 to £23m in 1978, after retarding depreciation.

Legislation to set up the board as a company and replace its £33m government debt with a mixture of equity and fixed-interest capital was envisaged towards the end of this year, Mr Fowler said.

## Call to close loopholes in trade description law

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A call to tighten the Trade Description Act is made in the March issue of *Which?*, published today by the Consumers' Association.

An article in the magazine describes loopholes in the Act, particularly in the rules about descriptions of services. It points out, for example, that it is not an offence for a package tour operator to feature an hotel swimming pool in the brochure even if it is unusable or does not exist when holidaymakers arrive.

Where goods are concerned, traders have to check all their

statements before making them, and could be convicted for making a misleading statement which they sincerely believed to be true, with services the trader who makes a false statement commits no offence if he can show that he had reason to believe his statement was true.

*Which?* is also concerned that house descriptions in estate agents' advertisements are not covered by the Act.

At present, the magazine says, it would be no offence to describe a farmhouse as being in tranquil countryside if it was situated between a sewage farm and an airport. Legislation, the Consumers' Association says, would save house hunters many wasted journeys.

## Municipal mix-up leaves widow with empty home

From Our Correspondent

Portsmouth

Mrs Kenya Woodcock, aged 74, moved out of her flat for council staff to mend a water leak. When she went back to her home in Arundel Street, Portsmouth, everything had gone. Council workers had thrown away her clothes, furniture, personal things, even food from her freezer, by mistake more than a week before.

A relative said: "She is distraught. She has lost all the memories of bringing up a family. Her grand-daughter is getting married next week and the present she had got them has gone as well."

Council officials have promised Mrs Woodcock a new home, furniture and money to cover

immediate expenses while solicitors sort out compensation.

Mr Ray Kirby, Portsmouth City Council housing director, said: "We are very concerned. It is very much regretted. We can fully understand Mrs Woodcock's feelings."

It is thought repair men in the city council's department were given the wrong set of keys and went to Mrs Woodcock's flat by mistake.

A washing machine only 18 months old was thrown away as well as a gold watch that was a present from her late husband.

Mrs Woodcock's son-in-law said: "The council accepts full responsibility. I think it is one of those things. She wouldn't want to go back there now."

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## HOME NEWS

## Councils keep down spending by cutting services while leaving bureaucracies intact

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

Most councils in England and Wales have made spending cuts this year in accordance with the Government's guidelines, but they have failed to reduce their staffs by an equivalent amount, a survey by the Conservative Central Office has disclosed.

The result in many cases is that councils have made severe cuts in services while keeping their bureaucracies intact, Sir Frank Marshall, a Conservative party vice-chairman, believes.

There are some notable exceptions, largely among Conservative-controlled authorities. Labour authorities have been reluctant to make any cuts in services or to reduce their staffs.

The survey was set up by Sir Frank, who was concerned by what appeared to be the Government's hostility towards local government as evidenced by its proposals for further control of local expenditure.

The first findings, reported in *The Times* on January 14,

showed a broad picture of determined opposition, particularly by Conservative authorities, to reduce spending by the 3 per cent called for by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

For more detailed view has emerged from the returns of about three-fifths of the 456 authorities, of which most came from Conservative-controlled councils.

Only three Conservative councils—Wyre (Lancashire), Barrogate (North Yorkshire) and Wokingham (Berkshire)—admit to having made no reductions in spending, although Wyre has trimmed its staff by 12.

Many of the Labour councils included in the survey have refused to make cuts this year and two have increased their expenditure.

Langbaurgh (Cleveland) has increased its spending by 8 per cent and Crawley (West Sussex) by 5.7 per cent.

Councils in general have kept fairly close to the 3 per cent target of cuts, but many districts have made spectacular savings. Alnwick

(Northumberland) has reduced spending by 13.3 per cent (£110,000) although its staff has been reduced by only four. Derby, Labour-controlled, has made cuts of 8.5 per cent (£472,000) and 58 staff.

Conservative Barnet in Greater London reported 1.5 per cent savings (£983,000) with no staff cuts and North Yorkshire, which has made a 5 per cent cut worth £7.7m, has also kept its staff intact. Derbyshire has achieved cuts of 2.4 per cent (£5.6m), but has increased its staff by 301.

Scope for staff reductions appears to have been greater in county councils than in district councils. Nottinghamshire has made cuts of 1.5 per cent (£3.2m) and 899 staff; Essex of 3.3 per cent (£15m) and 913 staff; and Kent of 4 per cent (£12.1m) and 500 staff.

Overall the figures for staff reductions are unlikely to satisfy Mr Heseltine, who regards them as the key to savings. The expedient of filling every four vacancies with three staff in his view would enable local authorities to reach their targets.

## ‘Deplorable’ use of photograph

The acceptance by a newspaper company of a photograph of a young girl, who was then used to illustrate a court case involving a former pupil who was deplorable yesterday by the Press Council.

The *Courier and Advertiser* carried a six-column headline at the top of its leader page over a short-shrift court report with a picture of “Laura Hutchison” in school uniform. The report gave her full name and address and said that she and another teenage girl were detained in custody after admitting stealing drugs.

Two complaints were made by her father, Mr John Hutchison, formerly of Modifield Road, Broughy Ferry, Tayside, and now living in Saudi Arabia. He told the Press Council that the picture had embarrassed his younger daughter at the same school. Later, writing from Saudi Arabia, he said that he was a department head at a school near by until the adverse publicity caused him to seek employment elsewhere.

The press reports caused his wife suffering and the long-term effect on his daughter was incalculable.

Mr Iain Stewart, the editor, told the council that local social agencies and councillors had asked for publicity to reduce the drugs menace.

The report did not tell the whole story. A fortnight later the girl's solicitor told the court that she had gone her own way to her parents' dissatisfaction and the sheriff placed her on two years' probation.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Press Council is not able to rule that newspapers should not use photographs from their files and this complaint, therefore, is not upheld. The council considers it deplorable that in this case a company, having accepted the privilege of being able to go into a school and take photographs, should later use one to illustrate a news story of this nature.

The Press Council rejects the complaint against the *Courier and Advertiser* that the prominence given to the report and photograph was out of all proportion to the offence.

## MP sees 1984 in silent Radio 4 power control

By Kenneth Gosling

An MP said yesterday that he intends to question Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, about the use of BBC Radio 4 signals in a Central Electricity Generating Board experiment on the control of domestic electrical equipment.

Mr Gwyn Roberts, Labour MP for Canock, calls it “this strange excursion into the Dr Who world of 1984” and he believes it has enormous implications in terms of privacy and security.

“You are moving into a 1984 society where people can be controlled by things they cannot hear,” he said.

The CEBG confirmed yesterday that an experiment was in progress in 280 homes of electricity supplied by industrial employees. For years there had been research into what was called tele-switching, by which electrical appliances could be switched on and off by coded radio signals.

In this instance it had a limited application in connection with the correction of time-clocks controlling night storage units and water heating, both big users of electricity. The signals were being transmitted, a spokesman said, on 1,500m

(the Radio 4 wavelength) from Droitwich and the homes concerned were fitted with a new experimental time-switch activated by inaudible signals.

They did not interfere with normal radio programmes and could not be used without special equipment or without the knowledge of the householders. He agreed that although there was no mystery about the procedure, its potential implications for electricity supply load management were “very significant.”

He added: “Obviously the ultimate decisions on how this is used will have to be taken politically.”

He said it was possible at present for consumers to be put on an interruptible supply tariff, which would mean a charge in return for discounts at times of high demand. But a special switch had to be installed.

There was no way, the spokesman said, that the present pilot study could be extended to conventional equipment. He was emphatic about the potential benefits. Enormous savings were possible if, over a relatively short peak demand period, part of the load could be removed.

## More claim welfare rights

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Welfare rights workers in the Strathclyde region are adding £100,000 a year each to the social security bill by persuading claimants and officials that too little weekly benefit is being paid. In addition, they are adding £10,000 a year on average to the amount paid in lump sums for clothing, household equipment and fuel bills.

Many of the cases taken up by welfare rights workers involve people who are already receiving some form of benefit. But they have been either badly advised or not identified as having extra needs, Mr Quintin Oliver, welfare rights adviser to Strathclyde Regional Council, said yesterday.

Physically handicapped school leavers were often advised to claim the non-contributory invalidity pension, which was paid at 60 per cent of the equivalent national insurance benefit, without being told that they could claim supplementary benefit as well to bring their income up to the official poverty line.

Mentally handicapped adults living with their parents were paid the minimum benefit although many had extra needs for heating, diet or laundry expenses, Mr Oliver said.

Only two of 40 trainees at an adult training centre were receiving any additional money for special expenses before welfare rights workers took up their case. Now all were receiving extra help.

## Life prisoner gets jail leave to marry

A double killer, who was first married in his death cell, is to be allowed out of prison today to marry for a third time.

Donald Forbes will leave Peterhead jail, Grampian, for a brief register office ceremony but will get no other special privileges, the Scottish Office said yesterday. Normal prison arrangements for occasions of that kind would apply, an official said.

He said Mr Forbes's wife would be able to visit him at the prison after the ceremony but added: “The visiting arrangements will accord with those that normally apply according to the register office list. Mr Forbes, aged 45, is to marry Alison Maureen Fraser Grierson.

In 1970 Mr Forbes was sentenced to death in 1958 for the murder of an Edinburgh nightwatchman. While awaiting execution he married an Inverness girl, and six days later his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The marriage ended in divorce, as did a second marriage. In 1970 Mr Forbes was released on parole after serving nearly 12 years of his sentence. Seven weeks after his release he stabbed a man to death outside a public house in Leith, Edinburgh, and was jailed for life.

## Man saved as he tried to jump

A man was rescued yesterday afternoon as he was attempting to jump off the bridge which links *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* buildings in Gray's Inn Road, London.

Mr Keith Winfield, aged 20, a messenger in the correspondence department of *The Times* Newspapers Ltd, spent 20 minutes sitting on the bridge which is about 70 feet above the ground.

He was grabbed by Mr David Walder, an ambulance driver, and was brought down unhurt.

## WEST EUROPE

## Industrialists sought by police over Italian savings bank scandal

From John Earle  
Rome, March 5

Signor Nino Rovelli and Signor Raffaele Ursini, two leading Italian industrialists, and Signor Carlo Aloisi, the chairman of the international property company Generale Immobiliare-Sogem, were being sought today by police in connection with the scandal at Imcasave, the Central Institute of Savings Banks.

They were among those not at home yesterday when police arrested 35 out of 49 bankers and industrialists wanted on charges of complicity in embezzlement during the period 1970-1977, when Imcasave granted thousands of millions of lire in loans often, it is alleged, without proper security.

Signor Rovelli and Signor Ursini used to head Societa Italiana Ristrutturazione and Liquida respectively—the third and fourth biggest Italian chemical groups—for which rescue operations are being mounted through the establishment of banking consortiums.

Also sought are three Roman building contractors, the brothers Gaetano, Camillo and Francesco Caltagirone, to whom Imcasave lent more than 200,000m lire (£110m).

They are known to have gone abroad, however, before arrest warrants were issued in early February by magistrates dealing with insolvency proceedings against 29 companies owned by them.

Their friendship with Signor Francesco Evangelisti, a Christian Democratic leader, who has limited receiving money from Gaetano, led to his resignation yesterday as Minister of Merchant Marine.

The banking and political worlds are still reeling from this unprecedented wave of arrests, which has virtually decapitated the savings bank movement, taking in 24 heads, former heads, or senior managers of savings banks, who at one time served on the board of Imcasave.

Among those being held are prominent figures like Professor Giordano Dell'Amore, aged 78, for 25 years head of the Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde, which claims to be the biggest savings bank in the world.

The number of those detained rose today to 35, with the arrest of Potenza of Signor Faustino Somma, chairman of a local cooperative bank and former managing director of a steelworks, Siderurgica Lucana, which has received concessional credits.

To assess the implications on the banking system, Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Treasury Minister, has summoned a meeting of the Cabinet's Ministerial Committee for Credit on Friday.

Friday, The government is also to make a statement to the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission next Tuesday.



Signor Gaetano Caltagirone: one of 38 businessmen arrested.



Signor Angelo Senis: one of 38 businessmen arrested.

Signor Evangelisti resigned as Merchant Marine Minister.

## Russian leaves after spy inquiry

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, March 5

A second Soviet consular official in Marseilles has suddenly left France, following inquiries by the DST, the French counter-espionage agency, into suspected espionage activities.

The official, Mr Viatcheslav Frolov, was in charge of press relations at the consulate. It was he who said a fortnight ago that there was no “affair” surrounding the departure on February 11 of Mr Guevandi Trakov, the scientific expert at the consulate.

Mr Frolov said then: “What is involved is provocation pure and simple. If Mr Trakov has left the reason is that he could no longer work here in conditions created for him by the French police.”

The DST, however, confirmed that they had found the consular official in possession of actual secret documents and that there was no question of provocation, rather a proven act of espionage.

No arrests have yet been made of any French worker at any of the aircraft research base involved in the matter have been involved in supplying information to the Russian officials.

## Students in challenge to party rule

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, March 5

Greek university students today chose their union leaders in a crucial election that could confirm widespread opposition to the control imposed on the student movement by the main opposition parties—the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek) and the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party.

Of about 100,000 students in all Greek universities and graduate schools, just over a half were expected to turn up at the campus polls to vote for a total of 600 union posts, and an equal number of representatives to the tenth student congress which next week elects the new central council of the National Students' Union of Greece.

The student party affiliated to the Communist Party has controlled the largest number of unions since 1976, with the pro-Pasek party a close second. These two groupings have shared power within the central council of the national union.

The council's authority, however, was seriously challenged last December in a confrontation between the Government and the students over legislation on university examinations.

Independent committees spontaneously elected by the student assemblies, denounced the council's conciliatory line and proceeded to the occupation of some faculty buildings in universities demanding repeal of the law.

The central council was forced to stiffen its attitude towards the Government in order to preserve its credibility.

## Kidnap victim found

Latina, March 5.—Signor Gianni Antonio Pugliese, a Christian Democratic city councillor kidnapped in Latina on Thursday after ordering the demolition of illegally built homes along the coast near by, was released and found unconscious today.

The DST, however, confirmed that they had found the consular official in possession of actual secret documents and that there was no question of provocation, rather a proven act of espionage.

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## Radical officers clash with Premier in Lisbon

From Jose Shercliff  
Lisbon, March 5

The Portuguese Government's dissatisfaction with the activities of radical officers in the Revolutionary Council is causing tension in Lisbon.

The centre-right Government of Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance is uncomfortable with the radical officers in the Revolutionary Council, even the Defence Minister, and the Prime Minister is set on excluding the military from politics for good since the revolution of 1974.

The discussions between Dr Carneiro and General Ramalho Eanes, the President, are openly revealing here, but the two leaders deny that their disagreements have any personal basis.

Dr Carneiro has stated publicly that they merely differ on certain specific points. One of the present Government's determination to abolish the “double diplomacy” hitherto practised by the President in sending military men on missions to foreign countries. Such missions are the business of the Foreign Ministry, he insists.

The Cabinet yesterday came to the conclusion that certain statements by officers of the Revolutionary Council were not compatible with the proper relations between members of sovereign organizations.

No names were mentioned, however, and it is perhaps fair to conclude that mention in the local political press of military meetings to discuss possible action were no more than a political manipulation, as said in a late-night statement issued by the President's office.

The Revolutionary Council is not a permanent body and it is expected that the next revision of the Constitution may see its abolition.

Meanwhile, anti-Government

## Mr Walker rounds on France over Lamb

From Ian Murray  
Paris, March 5

Like Daniel entering the lions' den Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, came to the French agricultural show at the Porte de Versailles today. In the temporary British pub in the hall, still reeling from the previous day by late French sheep farmers, he stood up for Britain on an upturned beer crate.

Asked about “Community preference” by a French journalist, who was clearly under the influence of a few drinks, Mr Walker said: “I am not a member of the Community. I am a member of the British nation. It is not my business to discuss the Community. It is the business of the British Government.”

Mr Walker was in no mood to mince his words.

“Last night we had the spectacle of eight countries in Europe pleading with France to abide by the treaty of Rome,” he said.

Britain annually imported £500m worth of agricultural products from France and sold only half as much to France. The British apple trade had virtually been destroyed by cheap Golden Delicious apples, and he was under pressure to impose the same sort of illegal ban on French apples as France was imposing on British lamb.

That sort of thing would be “disastrous” for the Community and he hoped that this would give France food for reflection so that it would ultimately abide by the treaty.

“As a good European I believe that the eighties are going to be the 10 most dangerous years of the century. We can face them united but not divided.”

Mr Walker said there was no possibility of Britain withdrawing from the Community and there had never been even “the slightest” discussion in the cabinet about it. Britain was and would remain a member of the Community.

As for the European budget, “a majority” of other members now understood Britain's position. Britain was expected to pay £1,300m more than it would receive from the Community. The German would pay £400m more, while all the others would be net beneficiaries.

The British enclosure at the show is the largest one from any other country. A row of fat German pigs stood along one side of the pub. But Jersey cows ruminate in front.

British sheep producers may not be in evidence, and indeed one French association threatened to daub any live British lamb that entered the hall in red, white and blue. But British sheep breeds are much in evidence and one splendid Dorset down ram sports a tricolour sash as best sheep in show.

A statement issued from the French Prime Minister's residence today said: “The Council of Ministers (in Brussels) could not reach agreement because of the opposition of Great Britain to grant Community sheepmeat producers the fundamental guarantees of the common agricultural policy.”

The establishment of a sheepmeat common market could not be obtained until producers could benefit from a system which guaranteed the good working of the market and the support of their incomes and—with a final dig at New Zealand imports—the way it was doing Community preference is fully respected by all member states.”

World view  
Most Italian workers favour cooperation

Britain and Italy have been, in recent years, the two European countries with the highest level of industrial conflict, and it was widely believed that the aggressive strategy of British and Italian trade unions gave vent to the strike-happy, angry mood of the workers.

This view has recently been challenged, in Britain, by the series of strikes by the rank and file in various industrial sectors. Now, the idea that the Italian worker enjoyed a work and hated his work, and that his master, the entrepreneur, was being identified with the aged name of “padrone,” or “patron,” has been seen as a national proved wrong.

The first mass survey of Italy's most typical industrial worker: the Fiat worker.

More than 5,000 workers belonging to a dozen factories have answered a large number of questions. It turns out that 73 per cent find their work “very good” or “rather good.”

Forty-five per cent feel that cooperation between the worker and the “padrone” is “necessary and advantageous” while another 30 per cent believe that cooperation is “possible, if negotiated”; only 25 per cent judge it “impossible” and seem to approve the “structural conflict” which was until recently the banner of Italian unions.

When asked in which other countries workers have greater powers than in Italy, 44 per cent say they “do not know,” 35 per cent answer “none.”

Of the remaining 39 per cent, 31 name West Germany as the country of their dreams, followed by Britain (12.5 per cent), France (10 per cent), Sweden (10 per cent), the Soviet Union (5 per cent), and a poor fifth with 6.5 per cent of the votes, while Yugoslavia gets 2.6 per cent, China 1.6 and “the socialist countries” as a whole a disastrous 1.5 per cent.

Only a small percentage of Fiat workers believe that their company is not competitive with foreign car factories, and while 32 per cent of them say “it is the fault of the management,” 30 per cent believe that it is the fault of either the unions or the workers themselves.

More than 55 per cent dislike the recent negotiated national pay contract: when asked what they expect out of their job, 36 per cent answer “good and safe pay,” while 31 per cent ask for a healthier factory environment; only 15 per cent want “more varied and interesting work.” This flatly contradicts the strategic choices of Italian unions in recent years, which emphasized

work organization rather than pay.

Finally, when asked about the recent dismissal by Fiat of 61 troublemakers, 30 per cent of the workers believe that the enterprise just wanted to “get rid of the violent men,” 21 per cent say they do not care, and only 20 per cent feel that this was “a challenge to the trade unions.”

The most surprising aspect of this surprising survey is that it was not organized by the Fiat management. The organizers were the Italian Communist Party.

The party announced these results with a great fanfare on the eve of a three-day conference in Turin, where the main leaders of the party and union leaders—including Signor Lama—presented, as the new slogan of party and union, “the fight for greater productivity.”

The party also wants some government help for Fiat's “research and development,” thus supporting a recent request by Signor Agnelli himself. This should be accompanied by “more state planning,” but certainly not by any form of nationalization or government control of Fiat.

The unions themselves were rather shocked by this aggressive initiative: the Communist Party has been very critical of union strategy in recent years. Many surprised observers are still wondering why Italy's great working class party decided to make this move. One possible answer is that it was just as surprised as everybody else by the results of the survey, then felt encouraged to follow the new “cooperative” strategy which it had always been advocating for some time.

In any case, the truth is that the industrial worker of the 1980s, even in Italy's tense atmosphere, turns out to be a rather sensible and quiet individual, who accepts “the industrial way of life” for what it is and sees its advantages, only asking for a little more pay, and better environment, in order to be happy. The “unknown worker” turns out to be a “commonsense worker,” as one communist leader put it.

## EEC to ask court to order suspension of import levy

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, March 5

Emergency legal action is being taken by the European Commission in an effort to get the French to end their defiance of the European Court of Justice's five-month-old judgment which banned the British lamb imports.

The decision was taken by the Commission at its weekly meeting here today after Mr Finn Olaf Gundelach, the Agriculture Commissioner, had reported on the collapse yesterday of attempts to declare a truce in the Anglo-French “lamb war.”

The Commission will now ask the court for an interim ruling ordering the French to suspend immediately the import levy they imposed as a substitute for the total ban on lamb imports declared illegal last September.

Mr Gundelach had been reluctant previously to take this step on the grounds that the French were not likely to obey an interim injunction that the original court judgment.

It is still not clear, however, how quickly the court will issue its order. Britain would like it to be before the next EEC summit meeting on March 31 so as to strengthen their hand over EEC budget contributions.

One wonders if, even in the most democratic countries, more democratic procedures may not be necessary in order to allow the “unknown worker” to make himself known and listened to by the unions and working class parties. If they knew their worker better, would their parties avoid unpleasant surprises at the polls? As a reaction to its defeat in the 1975 elections, the Italian Communist Party's decision to tell the workers what they really want appears eminently sensible. Could this example be followed with some profit by others?

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Send for full details, entirely without obligation. Please write to: Help the Aged, Room T6C, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.

## Mintoff threat to remove George Cross from flag

From Our Correspondent  
Valletta, March 5

Prime Minister Don Mintoff the Prime Minister of Malta strongly hinted that the George Cross awarded for the island's wartime gallantry would be removed from Malta's flag if Britain went on treating Malta the way it was doing.

Speaking in the House of Representatives he said he had not yet received a satisfactory explanation from Britain as to why British warships entered Maltese territorial waters in December.

He said he would go on insisting till he received an explanation and if he did not the George Cross could be removed from the flag.

## Giscard cousins sue French satirical paper

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, March 5

Both the prosecution and defence sought to create a sensation when the Paris civil court today heard a defamation case brought against the satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné*, by M François Giscard d'Estaing and M Jacques Giscard d'Estaing, the cousins of the French President.

The case arose over an article in the paper on October 10 last year as part of a story concerning the apparent gift of diamonds by the former Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire to President Giscard d'Estaing.

The couple were alleged to have received diamonds too. Neither appeared at the hearing and they left their lawyer, M René Boudoux, to tell the court that they were no longer asking for 200,000 francs (£22,000) damages each, but instead were simply seeking a symbolic franc because they did not want to receive money from Le Canard Enchaîné.

Mr Angelo Boccaro, their other lawyer, told the court that M François Giscard d'Estaing had been hunting in the Central African Empire in 1976 when he had been invited by the former Emperor to receive a decoration.

“He lacked the presence of mind to say: ‘I don't want your ironmongery.’ It was his first lapse and it was unpardonable.”

The lawyer for the paper, M Roland Dumas, produced two papers purportedly signed by ex-Emperor Bokassa. One dated August 31, 1979, showed an order for several diamond sprays for M François Giscard d'Estaing. The other was for one diamond spray for M Jacques Giscard d'Estaing.

## Radical officers clash with Premier in Lisbon

From Jose Shercliff  
Lisbon, March 5

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The centre-right Government of Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance is uncomfortable with the radical officers in the Revolutionary Council, even the Defence Minister, and the Prime Minister is set on excluding the military from politics for good since the revolution of 1974.

The discussions between Dr Carneiro and General Ramalho Eanes, the President, are openly revealing here, but the two leaders deny that their disagreements have any personal basis.

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Meanwhile, anti-Government

## Radical officers clash with Premier in Lisbon

rumours, hints of military anxiety and the threat of continuous strikes bedevil the Carneiro administration. Yesterday the Lisbon area was crippled by a strike involving bus, tram, underground and local train services.

Although the Government calls these activities “political strikes,” the trade unions deny political motives. They claim that while transport fares have increased all over the country, the trade unions have not risen to meet the cost of living.

President's denial: President Eanes today sprang to the defence of radical officers on the Revolutionary Council, strongly denying any military plot to overthrow the Government.

In a long statement he did admit, however, that the council's constitutional watchdog, had discussed the possibility of the



## OVERSEAS

## Publisher's murder is new blow to press freedom in Lebanon

From Beirut, March 5. The brutal murder of Mr. Salem El-Lawzi, the Lebanese publisher of the magazine *Al-Hawadith*, has sent shock waves through the journalistic establishment in Beirut and prompted the minister to describe the killing as "the murder of the free world".

In a country which likes to regard its press not always with complete justification, as among the freest in the Arab world, Mr. El-Lawzi's death is going to affect the critical language of many columnists here, particularly their scepticism over the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

This morning the newspaper *Al-Bayana*, a conservative daily owned by the president of Lebanon's Reporters' Association, went so far as to urge journalists to leave the country "because Lebanon is no longer a free world".

Mr. El-Lawzi, whose magazine had carried a long article on Syria in its January issue with the headline: "Why does the regime tell lies?" printed on the front cover, was kidnapped 10 days ago within sight of two Syrian Army checkpoints near Beirut airport.

Neither the Syrian nor the Lebanese authorities have given any indication who might have been responsible for the murder.

Mr. El-Lawzi was shot twice in the head and his right hand was severed. He was found apparently before he was killed.

Mr. Selim El-Hoss, the Lebanese Prime Minister, described Mr. El-Lawzi's murder as "a

horrendous, gruesome crime" and Mr. Nazem Kadri, the acting Interior Minister, condemned what he called "this ugly crime, which represents a serious attack on freedom".

Just how serious a blow the murder has struck at the freedom of the press in Lebanon remains to be seen. Newspapers and magazines have rarely been subject to such attacks with the impartiality to which many journals in the West claim to adhere.

Large amounts of money flow into Lebanon from the Arab world, particularly from Libya and Iraq. Only because this journalistic prostitution has been balanced by cash from conservative Arab sources has Lebanon been able to claim that its press represents all points of view.

*Al-Hawadith* and its short-lived sister paper *Events* (which was in the English language) were the last magazines to see considerable independence. Mr. El-Lawzi, though he was by no means a popular publisher among his colleagues, was a brave and highly intelligent journalist whose regular analyses of Arab-American relations added considerable prestige to the Lebanese press.

Almost 20 Lebanese newspaper employees, including senior journalists, editorial assistants and van drivers, have been killed in Beirut since 1974. These journalists have managed to maintain their daily and weekly newspapers as freely as they have over the past four years is something of a miracle, and one in which they feel some pride.

## Hongkong samples Australia's Pavlova

From Our Correspondent Hongkong, March 5. Gourmets in Hongkong are tasting for the first time "Pavlova", regarded as Australia's national desert. This soft, meringue-based dish with crisp meringue crust has never been on sale here before.

It was created to honour Anna Pavlova, the Russian ballerina, who visited Australia in the late 1920s. Its sole exporting agent in Australia is known as Swan Lake Pavlova, which has perplexed local Chinese preoccupied with anti-Moscow sentiment over Afghanistan and the Olympic Games.

Swan Lake Pavlova will fly in the Australian product each week and hopes to establish a Hongkong partnership for local production when Chinese demand is established.

The "Pavlova" dessert is made from egg white, sugar and vinegar and is baked for about an hour. The base, when shrunk, keeps fresh for several weeks and can be topped with whipped cream, strawberries, pineapple, cherries or other fresh or tinned fruit.

This gourmet export coincides with a campaign in Australia to try to expand kangaroo meat exports to Asia as a substitute for beef.

## 10 die in blizzard

Amman, March 5.—At least 10 people died and many were injured in a blizzard which hit Jordan for two days.

## Urban violence closer as Army suppresses protest

## Heavy-handed rule in Colombia

By Roger Plant. The spectacular assault on the Dominican Republic's Embassy in Bogotá, carried out by the M-19 guerrilla movement last week, may accelerate Colombia's slide into dictatorship.

Successive measures of the 18-month-old Government of President Turbay's Ayala against individual and collective freedom of movement and the judiciary have already exposed the limitations of the country's formal democracy.

Critics in Bogotá have long called the Turbay Government a demagogue of the President and General Camacho Leyva, the Defence Minister, with the latter calling the tune. President Turbay was elected on a counter-insurgency platform, promising to stamp out endemic common crime and drug-dealing.

Such policies left a growing discontented labour force in the city slums, and an increasingly militant peasantry in their wake. Guerrilla organizations, such as the pro-communist Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), established new fronts in isolated rural areas, while the smaller National Liberation Army (ELN) carried out lightning attacks on villages, and kidnapped landowners for ransom.

But guerrilla activities had little impact on the capital, where a large middle class denigrated the rural rebels and was accustomed to the enjoyment of its civil liberties. When prominent intellectuals were rounded up and court-martialed in 1974, accused of links with the ELN guerrillas, a national outcry brought a temporary lifting of the state of siege. This restored jurisdiction over the case to the civilian Supreme

Court, which quashed the military sentences on the grounds of torture and judicial irregularities, and severely damaged military prestige.

The new Security Statute now grants military courts permanent jurisdiction over a broad range of offences categorized as subversive, ranging from rebellion to land invasions and the disturbance of public order, with penalties greatly raised in all cases. Meanwhile President Turbay has made moves against judicial independence, replacing the traditional system by which the Supreme Court elects its own members with one by which Congress selects the judges from a list previously submitted by the President.

In providing for long prison terms for land invaders, the Statute has placed the Government ever more firmly on the side of large landowners, who have extended their holdings in recent years at the expense of peasant farmers; and it has effectively outlawed such indigenous groups as the Regional Council of Cauca Indians.

However, while rural repression has long been a fact of the country's political life, it is the Army's excesses in urban areas which have aroused international attention. The Statute has been invoked to curb strike action in the public sector, and has placed a considerable number of trade-unionists behind bars.

Conditions are ripe for urban violence, with mushrooming shanty towns in several cities, and they are becoming more so as conventional forms of social protest are stifled.

## Three Turks killed in acts of violence involving militants of both extremes

From Samsat Fisek, Ankara, March 5.

The Army intervened and a curfew was imposed in the northern Anatolian town of Zile today after one person was killed and shops and other buildings were burnt and looted.

In Istanbul, terrorists, believed to be leftists, killed two soldiers during a bank robbery.

The incidents in Zile, about 300 miles east of Ankara, began with a fight between two student groups and rapidly turned into a gun battle, followed by a riot. Government sources reported. The fighting spread to the town and the rioters, said to be right-wing militants, burnt and looted buildings, and later stopped firemen from approaching the area.

At least a dozen people were injured, five of them seriously. They included Mr. Yakup Kutluer, local head of the social democratic Republican People's Party (RPP), led by the Opposition leader, Mr. Bulent Ecevit.

Mr. Mustafa Uscundag, the party secretary-general, said that the incidents were the result of "right-wing terrorism", and that "all the buildings and shops looted and burnt

belonged to RPP followers". He added: "Our party headquarters has been totally demolished." He feared the death toll would rise.

Mr. Kutluer was being sent to Ankara for treatment. The situation was said to have calmed down after military reinforcements from neighbouring provinces intervened and a curfew was imposed. However the Anatolian News Agency reported from Zile that "few people appear to be obeying the curfew order".

The robbery in Istanbul took place near the covered bazaar, one of the city's most crowded areas. Four terrorists, one of them a young woman, entered a bank with automatic weapons and shot down the guard, a gendarme paratrooper, who died on the spot.

They machine-gunned another soldier who was patrolling near by, and he died on the way to hospital. Failing to open the safe of the bank, they escaped on foot with only 118,000 Turkish liras (£750), taking the dead soldiers' guns with them.

In Antalya, on the Mediterranean coast, a six-year-old boy died and two other children were seriously wounded when an explosive device they found in an empty lot exploded. Police arrested a man living near by, who had a record of keeping explosives at his home.

## Retaliation for terror directed at peace force

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 5.

A United Nations spokesman tonight expressed "serious concern" about the deterioration of security in south Lebanon after a day in which over 100 civilians were killed and eight injured in a series of mine and heavy artillery attacks.

According to United Nations sources in the area, a new and disturbing pattern of violence has emerged after the recent breakdown in the ceasefire between Palestinian guerrillas and the Christian militia forces under the command of Major Saad Haddad, which are supported by Israel.

The sources claim that United Nations troops are being deliberately singled out for retaliation by Christian gunmen after every incident of violence or infiltration.

Figures supplied to The Times show that over the past two weeks, more than 500 rounds of heavy machine gun, mortar, tank and artillery fire have been aimed at vehicles and buildings manned by mem-

bers of the Dutch and Irish battalions of the United Nations Truce Force in Lebanon (Unfil).

Today's incidents followed the same pattern. A land mine planted by Palestinian terrorists destroyed a minibus carrying Lebanese civilians to a school near the Israeli border. One person was killed and three injured.

Shortly after that the Christian militia's artillery began a five-hour barrage aimed at various Unfil positions. A Lebanese girl was killed and five civilians injured when 11 of the shells exploded within a few yards of the Dutch battalion's headquarters in the village of Haris. Other shells narrowly missed the battalion's hospital.

A United Nations spokesman said: "We were informed by the Christian militia that the shelling was in retaliation for the mine explosion. A similar pattern of retaliation against Unfil positions has become apparent over the past two weeks."

## President's son is divorced

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Chip Carter, the President's son, was divorced from his wife Carol last Friday, a White House spokesman said last night.

The couple, who have a son, James Earl, had been estranged since November 1978. Mr. Chip Carter is working full time for his father's reelection campaign. Reuter.

## Briton dead in holiday flat

Caleta de Palafrugell, March 5.—The body of Mr. Keith Gordon Evans, a British-born tourist, was found in the bathroom of his holiday flat in Caleta de Palafrugell, on the Costa Brava, during the weekend, a British consular official said today.

Mr. Evans, who was 50, worked for an American oil company and lived in New York. Foul play was not suspected. Reuter.

## Food firms upset by UN stand on baby feeding

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent.

Big food companies claim that a draft code of practice drawn up by the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) could increase infant mortality in the developing world.

The code, which has recently been widely circulated, apparently with a view to having it adopted at the next meeting of the World Health Assembly in May, deals with the marketing of breast milk substitutes.

If adopted the code would ban all sales promotion for feeding bottles and bottle-fed baby foods; prohibit companies from using pictures associating any healthy baby with bottle feeding; and stop manufacturers advertising baby foods in journals intended for the medical profession.

It would involve the setting up of an office in Geneva to monitor all promotional, educational and advertising material mentioning infant feeding in any way, and preparing a report on breast feeding throughout the world once every three years.

The code was drafted after allegations that advertising by international food companies had contributed to Third World malnutrition by encouraging mothers to abandon breast feeding in favour of bottled milk, based on powdered cow's milk. It was feared that in some countries mothers could not afford to feed their babies adequately on processed foods, and that they exposed their babies

to risk by mixing the food with unsanitary water.

A spokesman for the International Council of Infant Food Industries, claimed yesterday that in drafting the code WHO and Unicef had ignored years of consultation with the manufacturers, and were seeking for themselves a regulatory role they were never intended to have.

Mr. Barry Rickens, external affairs adviser to Cow and Gate, said: "If the code is approved we simply would not be able to supply infant formula food in countries which adopted it. What would that put any infant food companies out of business, but it would certainly kill hundreds and hundreds of babies."

"The code is wholly irresponsible in ignoring the fact that there are mothers who cannot breast feed their babies."

Professor John Dobbing, of the Department of Child Health at Manchester University, in a commentary on the code, said: "It contains a whole series of ludicrous proposals, trying to regulate doctors' clinical judgment, and requiring them to reveal their personal income so that the medical office can be sure they receive no gifts from the companies worth more than one five-thousandth of their annual salary rate. It is an imposition by a supranational body, accountable to no one."

Professor Dobbing added that to attempt to monitor the world status of breast feeding would require "an enormous permanent research, statistical and clerical staff. Such a survey has been found so impractical it has never been attempted even in a single small country."

## Briton killed

Tehran, March 5.—A British pilot named as Philip Sipek was among three people killed when a helicopter crashed in a mountainous region of south-west Iran on Monday, the official Pars news agency reported.

## 39 die in crash

Calcutta, March 5.—At least 39 people were killed and 42 injured in a bus accident near Calcutta when a bus crashed into a tree as the driver was trying to overtake a truck.



# This is the way to get straight down to business

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## OVERSEAS

# Doubting MPs assured by British Olympics chairman that politics can be kept out of sport

By John Groser

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is reported not to be amused by some of the remarks made at Westminster yesterday by Sir Denis Follows, the chairman of the British Olympic Association (BOA).

Sir Denis, who was giving evidence to the Commons select committee on foreign affairs, said (in effect) that he and his associates knew best and they still wanted our athletes to compete in Moscow this summer.

The Prime Minister has been pressing British athletes to boycott the Moscow Games because of the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. The ministerial view is that the United States is entitled to the greater support in its policy of avoiding competing at Moscow than President Carter has thus far received.

It is understood that Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet are determined not to make a decision for the BOA by taking the (politically embarrassing) step of issuing a firm directive positively forbidding any athlete from going to Russia. Ministers believe that it is up to the BOA to make that decision and many of them are far

from pleased that the decision has been deferred.

If there are any "sports wets" in the Cabinet (which is doubtful) they will have heard from Mrs Thatcher her firm view that in athletics, as in everything else, life in a democracy is difficult.

Sir Denis said that sportsmen should want the Government to make the decision over Moscow and yet have the benefits of living in a democracy.

The Government is now prepared to sit out the next two or so weeks until a series of meetings are held. First, in Strasbourg from March 20 to 21, there is the conference of European ministers of sport (the Government team will be led by Mr Hector Monro). Then, on March 22, follows the meeting of the Olympic associations of West European countries. On March 23, the BOA will meet again.

Meanwhile, it is hard to see how Sir Denis's pious hope, expressed again at the Commons yesterday, that politics be kept out of sport, can possibly find fulfilment. Asked by the foreign affairs committee if he felt he had better judgement of the interests of the British people

than Parliament and the Government, he said: "It is likely we have."

Sir Denis told the committee: "Attendance of anyone at Moscow does not imply in any degree support for the Soviet regime—that is the philosophy of sports organizations throughout the world."

Sir Denis was questioned closely by MPs about the apparent difference in philosophy—on the one hand supporting participation in the Games and on the other barring South Africa from the Olympics on the issue of apartheid.

"In a democratic community, which I think we are, I firmly believe we must keep politics out of sport," he said. Questioned about the Russian attitude, he replied: "You either accept the world as it is or you quit it."

He added that he did not think the Government had expressed enough of its displeasure over the BOA's possible intention to attend the Games.

Yesterday, Mr Monro criticized the association for delaying the decision on whether or not to go. He said that the Government would continue to

## Difficulty in Schmidt US talks

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, March 5

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who arrived here last night, is having a series of meetings with American officials, including President Carter and Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State. He hopes to clear up some of the considerable differences that have developed between the two governments because of American policy towards the Soviet Union.

The Americans would like him to commit his Government to supporting the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, and the export of high technology items to the Soviet Union.

They have shown little appreciation for the European suggestion that Afghanistan should be neutralized and the Germans are anxious to proceed cautiously in reacting to the invasion of Afghanistan.

In the early days of Mr Carter's term, Herr Schmidt seemed to be unimpressed by Mr Carter's qualifications for the office and relations between them were strained. However they have improved since.

## Minister 'disturbed' over decision by athletes

By John Hennessy

The decision of the British Olympic Association (BOA) on Tuesday, virtually in favour of sending a team to the Olympic Games in Moscow, brought the expected criticism yesterday from the Government.

Mr Hector Monro, the Minister responsible for Sport, said that they were not giving "succour and help to the Russians". Speaking on BBC radio he said that he was disturbed that the association should "to all intents and purposes" have come out and said that it would be going to Moscow, because the Russians were invading Afghanistan, of course, and behaving quite outrageously.

He would be going to Europe to meet fellow ministers for sport and they would also be talking with the United States.

Mr Monro said there was no question of sanctions against the BOA in terms of money. The Government would try "persuasion and explanation" and hoped there would be a realization that we are in a

very serious crisis and every body, athletes included, must play their part in trying to win the battle over Russia.

The minister felt "desperately sorry for the athletes that the Russians have put them into this position. We are anxious that the athletes should have the opportunity to compete at the top level and our Government, along with that of the United States and others, will provide that opportunity if they wish to have it."

The Government's thinking does not seem to correspond with that in the United States. Mr Robert Kennedy, President of the United States National Olympic Committee, made it clear in Lake Placid last month that the Americans had in mind mounting a domestic festival of sport, exclusively for citizens of the United States, to try to avoid misunderstanding he made the point not once but twice, quite categorically.

Such an event, as with any competition Mr Monro had in mind, would have to be authorized by the relative international federations (for instance, the International Amateur Athletic Federation) and that would provide another formidable obstacle.

## Pakistan rejects proposed American aid package

From Our Correspondent

Islamabad, March 5

Pakistan has informed the United States that the proposed American aid package is not acceptable because it is wrapped up in onerous conditions which would reduce the aid to less than one-third of the original amount, Pakistan's security.

Mr Asghar Shahi, President Zia ul-Haq's foreign affairs adviser, said here today: "We could not ignore the fact that the United States' sensitivity to Indian reactions appeared to be determining the size and nature of the aid package, denuding it of relevance to our defensive capacity."

He said there was also a suggestion that the acceptance of the aid package, which included \$1m (US\$100m) in military aid and \$2m military aid would affect Pakistan's nuclear research programme.

Mr Shahi made a long statement on the developments in Afghanistan and the offers of aid by various countries at a convention of about 300 representatives of Pakistani local authorities' leaders, who are being groomed for General

Zia's new political plan, which still remains undefined, were also briefed by Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Finance Minister, on the state of the national economy.

Mr Shahi said Pakistan's security is the first place, rather than enhance, Pakistan's security.

He referred to Pakistan's efforts to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union and said that the Government would try to improve the relationship with the Soviet Union and the nature of Pakistan's relations with India and Afghanistan.

Pakistan would persist in its search for a relationship of friendship with the Soviet Union.

He outlined what he described as an extremely complicated regional situation in the context of developments in Afghanistan.

## Pravda accuses Germans of seeking power

Moscow, March 5.—Pravda

accused West Germany today of using the Afghan crisis to dominate Western Europe.

Commenting on the visit to Washington of Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, the newspaper said Bonn was using a campaign against the Soviet Union, which the United States had encouraged, to further its own ends.

One aim even, "intensity" West Germany's dominant position in Western Europe and its standing in NATO, Pravda's Bonn correspondent, Vladimir Mikhailov, said.

He also accused Bonn of duplicity in recent policy. He suggested there was a contradiction between the Chancellor's decision to increase the defence budget and official statements of commitment to détente.

He said West Germany was generally dependent on the United States and would be expected to show solidarity with Washington during Herr Schmidt's visit.—Reuters.



Mr Anderson addresses supporters at his Boston campaign headquarters.

## Mr Kennedy is still hopeful

Continued from page 1

where moderate voters predominate as well as down on Cape Cod.

Mr Reagan, who had never seriously anticipated more than a respectable showing in this most liberal of the New England states, remained the hard core conservative vote. From his home in California, where he was celebrating his wedding anniversary, he described the outcome in Massachusetts as a "three-way tie". His position as front runner in the Republican race can only have been enhanced by his strong performance here and in more conservative Vermont.

The principal loser on the Republican side was Mr Howard Baker, the moderate minority leader of the Senate who could only muster a 5 per cent share of the vote in Massachusetts and 13 per cent in Vermont, where he had mounted a vigorous campaign. Messrs Philip Crane, John Connolly and Bob Dole each won one per cent of the vote here.

Apart from Mr Anderson, Senator Kennedy was the only other presidential hopeful to grace Massachusetts with his

presence on election night. "For Ted Kennedy, the smile is back," the headline in today's Boston Herald American said and that is how it was when he greeted his well wishers in the ornate ballroom of the Park Plaza Hotel in central Boston last night.

"We have faced adversity and disappointments," along the campaign trail, he roared in a hoarse voice. "But if our candidacy means anything—and it means something after this evening's results—it means that the American people will not tolerate an inflation rate of 20 per cent and an interest rate of 17 per cent."

Sounding more confident than he has since he entered the race last autumn, he repeated his solution to the economic ills. "The only way, the only fair way, of dealing with the central issue which is before this nation is to put controls on prices, on profits, on rents, on interest rates, right across the board," he said.

He also condemned Mr Carter for a "foreign policy which lurches from crisis to crisis as we have seen in the last 48 hours". This was a clear reference to the confusion which has surrounded the administration's position on last Saturday's United Nations Security Council vote condemning Israel's settlements policy.

Senator Kennedy, with 65 per cent of the Democratic vote, beat the incumbent by more than a 2 to 1 margin. President Carter took a 25 per cent share and Mr Jerry Brown, Governor of California, a mere 3 per cent. The Senator's victory will provide a timely boost in morale among his campaign workers, who had feared until the last moment that their candidate might not pass the 50 per cent mark.

Mr Carter, whose surrogates mounted only a modest effort in Massachusetts, issued a statesman-like message from the White House congratulating Mr Kennedy politely on his victory here. The statement emphasized that the President had fared very well in Vermont where

he beat Senator Kennedy by a huge 74 to 26 per cent margin. The President's campaign aides argued today that they never expected to do very well in Mr Kennedy's home state. But they were clearly hoping for a narrow margin. Their attention now turns to the candidate's stronghold in the south where Senator Kennedy has virtually given up campaigning.

As with the Republicans, the next crucial test of the strength of support for both the incumbent and the Senator from Massachusetts will be Illinois. Mr Kennedy's strategy continues to depend on an erosion of support for the President when the foreign crises in Iran and Afghanistan are forgotten, has now demonstrated that he is not inevitably a loser.

Candidate withdrawal: Senator Baker has withdrawn from the Republican presidential race. He finished a poor fourth in the Massachusetts primary and evidently concluded that he was not likely to do any better in the primaries in the south in the next week (Patrick Brogan writes from Washington).

Mr Baker, as leader of the Republican Party in the Senate, would occupy the crucial position of majority leader there if his party wins control next November.

The announcement of Mr Baker's withdrawal came as a surprise.

MASSACHUSETTS  
 Republicans: 31 Anderson 25  
 Democrats: 65 Kennedy 65  
 Reagan 25 Brown 4  
 Baker 5  
 Crane 1  
 Connolly 1  
 Dole 0  
 Unofficial results with 97 per cent votes counted.

VERMONT  
 Republicans: 31 Carter 74  
 Democrats: 65 Kennedy 26  
 Reagan 23  
 Baker 13  
 Crane 2  
 Connolly 1  
 Unofficial results with 99 per cent votes counted.

## Most candidates for Mugabe Cabinet unknown outside party

It is indicative of how little Rhodesians know about the men who will shortly be running their country that only two out of a total of 77 entries in a local Who's Who of African Nationalist Leaders are members of Zanu (PF) powerful national executive.

Only handful more of the party's 28-member central committee receive a mention. Most of the remainder of the men and women who may soon be given cabinet posts are virtually unknown outside the party.

This ignorance about the leadership is largely because most of the men have spent much of their lives either in detention, or exile, or both. Even Mr Robert Mugabe, the party's leader, was a rather mysterious and misunderstood figure until his return to Southern Rhodesia five weeks ago.

Probably the only other name with which the Rhodesian public was familiar was Mr Joshua Tongogara, the former head of the Zanu guerrilla army, who died in a car accident in Mozambique shortly after the Lancaster House agreement was signed.

Mr Mugabe in fact heads a team that is far more cohesive than is usually believed, that is loyal to him and shares his Socialist principles. The vicious feuding of the early 1970s, when an attempt by Karanga mem-

bers of the party to gain control of the leadership led to the assassination in Lusaka of Mr Herbert Chitepo, then director of guerrilla operations, is now over.

Since the abortive attempt in January 1978 by dissident Karanga party officials to overthrow Mr Mugabe's leadership, Zanu (PF) has been able to present itself as a united party.

Significantly the release last month of these detainees—among them Mr Mutukudzi Mubvumba, Mr Henry Hamandira and Mr Rugare Gumbo—appears to have had no impact either on the party leadership or on the level of popular support for Zanu (PF).

Admittedly there are differences between individual leaders, just as there are in the British Conservative or Labour parties. Some are less than enthusiastic about forming a

Nkomo, Mr Mugabe's former coalition with Mr Joshua Tongogara in the Patriotic Front Alliance.

There are tribal differences, too, particularly as the Karanga are still the strongest group in the party. However, there is a strong desire within the leadership to avoid a repetition of the ugly factional clashes that ripped the party apart a few years ago.

The party is governed by its central committee and its 10

members: national executive committee. It is likely that most members of the national executive will be given cabinet posts.

Members of the national executive are: Mr Mugabe, Mr Simon Muzenda, vice-president of the party; Mr Edgar Tekere, secretary-General; Mr Moya Huzimbo, senior political commissioner; Mr Kumbirai Kangai, secretary for welfare and transport; Mr Ernest Kadungure, secretary for finance; Dr Herbert Uthwoud, secretary for Health; Mr Daniel Muzenda, secretary for education; Teurai Rop (wife of Mr Rex Muzondo, the Zanu commander), who is in charge of women's affairs; and Mr Emerson Muzunguwa, special adviser to Mr Mugabe and the party's chief security and intelligence officer.

Mr Muzenda seems certain to be given a senior post in the new government. The oldest members of the national executive (he is known fondly as "Mzee", like the late President Kenyatta of Kenya), he has been involved in black nationalist politics as long as Mr Nkomo.

He probably more than anyone else, has been responsible for the unity that now exists within the party. He is a good conciliator who has the confidence of both Zanu (PF)'s military and political wings.

## British bluff succeeds in Rhodesia

Continued from page 1

was the brief intervention of 570 British policemen, one to each rural polling station, to reinforce the message that the ballot was secret.

To see a young Metropolitan Police sergeant "walking the beat" along the length of a queue of amazed African voters for the benefit of photographers, hands behind back, feet at 10 to two, helmet on head and strutting at the regulation two and a half miles an hour in the sweltering heat of the Lowveld bush is an imperishable memory.

Then there is the Governor himself, bluff and convivial, tired but still energetic, acting as if he had never had serious heart trouble and making himself known to the people in no time at all.

Doubtless at the end of it all, a royal personage will grace one of those throat-catching handover ceremonies which only the British seem able to bring off, the last of its kind in Africa, an isolated throwback to the days of 20 years ago.

They may be out of practice in these matters, but the British clearly have not forgotten how to do it. They hoped for a more moderate government here, but within an hour of Mr Mugabe's landslide victory being officially declared Lord Soames was asking him to form a government.

It is a long way from the land of secondary picking inflation and British Leyland. What we have here is a British success story.

## Yard men find no S African role in tanker sinking

From Our Correspondent

Johannesburg, March 5

Two detectives from Scotland Yard's fraud squad have found no evidence that South Africa had any part in the sinking of the supertanker Salem.

Chief Superintendent Griggs and Inspector R. J. Golding returned to Johannesburg from Durban, South Africa's main port, after two days of investigations.

The Salem sank in mysterious circumstances off Dakar, Senegal, on January 16. Lloyd's of London has said that the cargo of 190,000 tons of Kuwaiti crude oil was secretly taken off at Durban in December and that subsequently the ship was scuttled.

The Scotland Yard men travelled to South Africa after investigations by Shell International Petroleum, which bought the cargo on the high seas and says it was never received.

The detectives said they had questioned many people in Durban and visited various organisations. As far as they knew, no South Africans were involved in the offences they were investigating.

There have been claims that South Africa has been paid a fraud deal to obtain oil through the Arab oil producers' "back door". It is forced to buy oil at open market prices because of the Arab boycott on supplies.

## Indian villages—4

From Richard Wigg

in a Gujarati village

A four-storeyed, modern urban-style flat block stands beside the large farmhouse, shaded by a 150-year-old banyan tree, all the property of one well-to-do Patidar farmer in the "Garden of India".

Gujarat has achieved one of the biggest success stories of Indian agriculture since independence. But in the state where Gandhi was born this has been achieved through modern commercial farming techniques, irrigation, electricity, fertilizers and improved seeds—all imported or copied from the West. The Mahatma's hopes of village communities surviving on their own resources have been abandoned.

The flat block's only function in the village is one of conspicuous consumption. The 65-year-old farmer has achieved his life's work, building up the village, and he is now a father into 80 irrigated acres. The flat has only been used once when one of his grandsons married, to accommodate all the family relations for the week-long festivities. The word has since been getting around to equally prosperous farmers of his caste in neighbouring vil-

lages, giving them the idea it might be worthwhile to negotiate the marriage of one of their teenage daughters with a second of the old man's grandsons, even though the dowry will be steep.

There has been a Dowry Prohibition Act on India's statute books since 1961 but some Indian sociologists believe the social obligation to pay dowry money, which flourishes as never before, has spurred enterprising farmers in the prosperous agricultural regions of India like Gujarat, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh to more efficient working of their lands so as to better their family fortunes and business opportunities.

Everyone tries to marry their daughters upwards in society, the old farmer's daughter is the village's most sought-after. She is a portly woman in her 30s, married at 15, self-confident and willing to talk to a man. "It would be better if there were no dowries at all. But it's a male-run society and it's the men who go and negotiate for a marriage partner. If there has to be a dowry I think it's better the girl's parents insist the bridegroom's family invest the money in some new business."

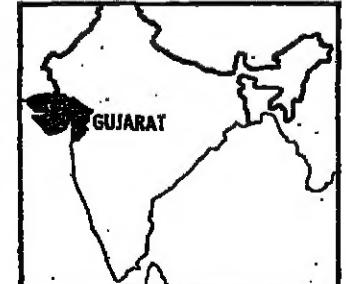
Better off farmers' families today often do invest the dowry, either in improvements on the bridegroom's farm, in some business in the nearest market town, or in old-fashioned village

money lending. "That still brings the best returns," one farmer, sleeping partner in a money-lending business, told me.

Education is a major factor in the dowry. Six thousand pounds is the commonly expected "price" if your boy has had a university education in these parts, double that if he already has a post in the Indian Civil Service, and rupees 600,000 (more than £33,000) was the figure I heard for the dowry of a farmer's son who had been educated only in an Andhra sugar-cane farm with one maid.

As he worked 7 am at his desk before the manager came to take the orders for the day's work, the farmer told me that he had a herd of 70 crossbred cows, including Jerseys and Holsteins, on the family's 100 acre irrigated farm. "My father insisted the herd I started must only be an adjunct to the rest of our business," he said.

The rise of the Patidar caste, and of similar ranking Hindu peasant castes in other states, is the most significant change in rural India's society from the 1950s to the 1970s. In Gujarat they have now replaced higher castes like the Brahmins and Rajputs economically and politically. The rice brokers and money lenders have gone. They are a powerful lobby in the state capitals over the police, the courts and the motor of India's agricultural advance, more crucial than industrializa-



GUJARAT

tion, and it is unrealistic to think of India's food prospects for the rest of the century without them.

In Gujarat, the land ceiling laws state 18 acres irrigated as the maximum family holding. But the state Government admitted last year not an acre of excess land has gone to the landless two decades after redistribution was supposed to have begun. All the bigger farmers I met were perfectly frank about the size of their holdings, the ceiling circumvented by dividing up the total into 18-acre lots among as many family members as necessary.

It is a scandal that in three of India's most prosperous farming states, Gujarat among them, there is still no direct tax on agricultural incomes. The big farmers' pressure on the state governments has meant over the past 20 years the receipts proportionately from the land revenue tax have actually declined. Yet during those 20 years, families put in possession of their middle-sized farms by the 1950s' land tenancy reforms, have been given the chance to become modern-minded agricultural entrepreneurs by the large irrigation and rural electrification schemes publicly financed.

Large subsidies have gone over-whelmingly to the bigger farmers whereas they should have benefited smaller farmers.

Richard Wigg concludes the series tomorrow in an article on the feature pages.

## Last Arab forced out of Jewish quarter

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, March 5

At a time when many Israeli politicians are pressing for the right of Jews to move back into the occupied Arab town of Hebron in the heart of the expensively razed Jewish quarter of the Old City, Jerusalem, a Jew was forced to accept compensation and leave.

According to Israeli sources, some 800 Arab families lived in the Hebron quarter of the Old City before the 1967 war. Their properties have been gradually taken over by Jews, who have turned the area into one of the most exclusive neighbourhoods in Jerusalem.

As long ago as 1974, Mr Ayub Hanis Tounghi appealed to the Israeli High Court against attempts by the Jewish Quarter Development Corporation, in effect his own, to demolish a family house, a two-storey building with six rooms, which overlooks both the Walling Well, and the historic Al-Aksa Mosque.

At the time, Mr Tounghi claimed that the eviction was racist because it was being aimed specifically at Arabs. The court rejected his appeal and supported the Corporation, which argued that Mr Tounghi's house was a "public nuisance" and that its residence in the quarter, which had been expropriated by the Israeli Government for "public needs".

Ever since, Mr Tounghi has been working to persuade him to accept compensation and move into an alternative home in an Arab district. But yesterday, just three hours before he and the 13 members of his family were to be evicted by the Israeli security forces, he agreed to accept a new compensation offer of \$55,000 and move.

Mr Tounghi made clear to reporters that he had been forced to move against his will from a house where he had been living since 1935, well before the fall of the Jewish quarter in the war of independence.

"I am a Jerusalemite," he said, speaking in Hebrew. "I love Jerusalem. It is a sacred spiritual value. An Arab who loves Jerusalem is suspected of supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

The widely publicised decision to force a family to leave their home has angered both Arabs and Israelis. Writing in the independent Hebrew newspaper, Ha-Aretz, Mr Amos Elon, the Israeli author declared:

"The heart shudders in the face of the violence and racism which makes claims of Jewish-Arab coexistence and which, in the very days that it tries to allow Jews into the heart of Hebron, insists on the expulsion of the last Arab family from the last remaining Arab quarter of Jerusalem."

A bit of Irish about first jet from Cairo

From Our Correspondent

Tel Aviv, March 5

Israelis awaiting the first Egyptian commercial airliner from Cairo today were disappointed by the arrival of a Boeing 707 with the markings of General of Britain and a Glan.

The stewardess who was first down the steps and proclaimed her pleasure at being on the first flight turned out to be Irish. She said the rest of the crew was also British. Reporters quickly ran up to the aircraft amongst the 15 passengers could not find any.

"This was the first flight and it was arranged very quickly," explained Mr Muhammad Abdul Ghany, managing director of Nefertiti Airways of Egypt which is to operate the service.

Mr Walter Arditi, joint managing director of Travel and Tours, the Israeli agency, explained the aircraft was sent to do it. They hoped for a more moderate government here, but within an hour of Mr Mugabe's landslide victory being officially declared Lord Soames was asking him to form a government.

It is a long way from the land of secondary picking inflation and British Leyland. What we have here is a British success story.

## Conservation can tie in with development policy

By Tony Samstag

A number of United Nations agencies and conservation groups have joined forces to produce the World Conservation Strategy, a practical guide for government officials and conservationists who are concerned about the state of the environment.

The document, prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and National Resources with financial help from the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund, was launched yesterday at press conferences in 30 countries.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity as president of the World Wildlife Fund, attended the London launch.

Scientists, conservationists and government representatives from more than 100 countries have laboured for more than three years on the guide which describes the various ways in which the environment is deteriorating throughout the world and suggests methods for halting or reversing the decline.

The anonymous authors make the point that the needs of developing countries do not

conflict with conservation policies, but rather complement them.

"Conservation and development have so seldom been combined that they often appear—and are sometimes represented—as being incompatible."

Conservation has continued unimpeded by conservationists yet with the seeds of its eventual failure lying in the ecological damage that conservation could have helped prevent.

In its emphasis on development, the strategy is already being compared to the report of the Brundtland Commission issued last month, whose four-point emergency programme recommends the transfer of resources to developing countries and international programmes for food, energy and economic reform could, it is argued, easily have served as a charter for conservation.

The World Conservation Strategy is available from the World Wildlife Fund, 29 Grosvenor Street, London EC1N 8AX for £2.50 including postage and handling charges. A booklet called How to Save the World is published by Kogan Page Ltd at £2.50.



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## New Books

## Horizontal poet

W. H. Auden  
By Charles Osborne

*The Life of a Poet* (Eyre Methuen, £7.95). "Your passion for public criticism of your friends," wrote Auden to Spender from Brooklyn Heights in March, 1941, "has always seemed to me a little odd; it is not that you don't say acute things—you do—but the assumption of the role of the hard-eyed candid incorruptible is questionable. God knows it is hard enough to be objective about strangers; it is quite impossible with those whom one knows well and, I hope, loves. Personally, I will never write a review of a friend's work, nor even review a contemporary poet if I can possibly help it."

A chameleon in carpet slippers, a prolific entertainer dropping ash; a masked performer variously described as a dandy, a rabbit, Witle and Wile, writing between drawn curtains, the white so-called children of the sun played in the sand outside; a dazzling and unpredictable star of the lecture-circuit; there already exists, a mere six and a half years after his death, a stock myth of Witle and Wile, Auden and a letter like this, quoted by Charles Osborne in his biography, offers a rare glimpse of his simplicity when pained by persistent attacks in England for having left for America in 1939. To Naomi Mitchinson he wrote "I like it here just because it is the Great Void where you have to balance without handholds."

The awkwardness of these unpublished letters pictures the myth a little, but there are too few of them in the book to puncture it significantly. It is amusing to notice that Auden played *Katharina* in *The Taming of the Shrew* in the same year as his exact contemporary, Laurence Olivier (both boys were 15), to be told that he always referred to his first opera for Henze as *Allergy for Young Lovers* and to read of his being the French, for whom he affected a life-long distaste, translated "a good day" as "un bon jour". It is startling to learn that, from 1941 onwards, he started every day of his life with Benzedrine and finished it with Secobarbital, with a generous wash of vodka Martinis in between, and that one of his lovers, for a short time in Oxford, was Dick Crossman.

Such chatty and enjoyable stuff, however, is used chiefly to embellish a portrait that

remains the traditional one because so much of it is openly made up, with references, from the existing secondary sources which established in the first place: Isherwood's *Lions and Shadows* and Christopher and His Kind; Graham Greene's anthology, *The Old School*; Spender's *World Within World*; Craft's *Stravinsky*; John Lehmann's *The Whispering Gallery*; Michael Davidson's *The World, The Flesh, and Myself*; Tom Driberg's *Ruling Passions* and Auden's work itself. These are powerful and familiar voices to which Mr Osborne gives up the centre of his stage more or less uncritically, while seeming himself deliberately to avoid taking a strong, individual point of view.

This diffidence is puzzling, because of all the varied qualities we might look for in a biographer of Auden—and he is effectively the first—the Osborne displays at least half. He is a professional literary man, a poet, a critic and, as literature director of the Arts Council and organizer of the Poetry International, a patron of other poets. He writes with commonsense, sympathy and wisdom of Auden's homosexuality and 33-year homo-sexual marriage to the American poet Chester Kallman, like Auden, he knows and loves deeply Austria and the music of Austria; he is an authority on opera, which became (largely under the influence of Kallman, he tells us) such an abiding and creative pleasure in the second half of the poet's life. He enjoys gossip; so did Auden.

Decidedly, he was himself a friend of Auden from the mid-fifties to the poet's death in 1973, and the last 40 or 50 pages of his book are the best, moving and frequently funny account of a great spirit running down: fearful in Manhattan, lonely in Oxford, content only in his converted farmhouse outside Vienna. Exactly as he had predicted, he did die in an hotel, to the annoyance of the management, and he did "bugger off" quickly overnight. The funeral sounds are skilfully and Osborn's account is memorable. The photographs are many and first-rate.

For the rest of Auden's life, however, Osborne is an in-curious and unquestioning kind of biographer. He has talked to survivors, colleagues and friends, but rarely pursues a



difficult problem—a spiritual crisis, a serious illness—to his source. He writes readably, but his narrative does not proceed, as even the most chaste lives must do, from one consequence to the next; it is simply a series of snapshots.

He admits no kind of imaginative or emotional response to Christianity, still less to Anglo-Catholicism, so that Auden's apostasy and return to faith are dismissed as a trivial recourse to discipline and a fondness for chanting out old hymns whenever he found himself in the same room as a piano. More seriously, Auden's first biographer displays virtually no sense of contemporary history, and the account of the poet's life is confined to elementary reminders and statements of fact ("In August 1914 war broke out," and he is sufficiently sensitive to the Auden's priorities of territory and place to confuse Suffolk with Norfolk, Valencia with Barcelona, and to get Auden's Berlin address wrong in his own copy of the letter transcribing it correctly in the poem, "Prologue at Sixty"). Small errors, I suppose, but unsettling the reader's confidence in the writer's worldliness, and grasp. After all, to paraphrase Auden's remark to Forster on another

matter entirely, what are

as with the life, so with the work: the biographer's diffidence is matched by the critic's self-effacement. When Osborne suddenly alludes to Auden's "poetic achievement," more than half way through, it comes as quite a shock because, whilst he enumerates every important poem, play, criticism and collection as they appear, he rarely allows himself to comment on them usefully, preferring instead to quote the opinions of others as expressed at the time.

This is, of course, a common device of literary biographers, and essential for plotting the progress of reputations, but the effect of denying Auden even the right to be judged in 1980 is that the whole of his vast, and very variable, output—from *Paid on Both Sides* through *The Dog Beneath the Skin*, *Spain*, *The Rake's Progress*, and *About the House* to *Thank you, Fog*—passes unjudged in a kind of haze. Sooner or later some one is going to have to start sorting out Auden's reputation and it is a pity that Mr Osborne, having had the courage to write the life, has not the courage to pass the buck.

Michael Ratchiffe

## Gurus of the free market

Free to Choose  
By Milton and Rose Friedman

A Personal Statement (Secker & Warburg, £7.95). Here we go again. Once more Milton Friedman goes into the breach, joined as he was 18 years ago, by his wife to fight the "interventionist" or "statist" "dragons" to slay the dragon of bureaucracy, to re-assert freedom in her rightful place. Clearly, advocates of "the free market" has become a growth industry, and increasingly Friedman's writings, including this one, have become propaganda pamphlets, enjoying great popularity in their own country and in Britain (though not so much anywhere else). The present book is accompanied by all the razzamatazz of television series in the United States as well as here. Thus, in this field, and for the time being at least, Friedman's belief in giving the consumer what he wants—or at least what the media can make him feel he should want—seems to be working out all right.

In this book, which follows closely the somewhat more theoretical *Capitalism and Freedom* of 1962, the authors claim to have provided more concrete examples of the beneficence of the unimpeded operation of market forces in regard to public policy: education, health and welfare, the search for equality, banking, crises, inflation and workers' protection. This is not exactly the "book of the film," at least judging by the first two programmes which British viewers have seen. But not unlike Galbraith's *Age of Uncertainty*, which stands at the other end of the socio-political-economic spectrum, book and film are closely related. One can see this already in the two programmes: for example, the appeal to the New York "melting pot" of the beginning of the century or

of present-day Hongkong as the final proof of the superiority of the "free market." Friedman theoretically may be said to be the book also—though not to be enthusiastically as the television discussion includes Japan in the list of havens of economic freedom, to the utter amazement of at least one (though I suspect many more) viewer and reader.

I do not think that this is as good a piece of propaganda as some others that Milton Friedman has produced. The attempt to balance the constant and, I am afraid, partly shall, reiteration of what the authors call "free-market principles" with explanatory empirical evidence does not quite come off. Of course, some very telling instances are given of the failure of bureaucratic control, of the stupidities of intervention by governmental agencies in cases where the price mechanism could reasonably be expected to produce better results. Often, however, they are of a kind that make one exclaim that it "needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that."

But these examples are accompanied by others which are far from convincingly argued and are very invariably concluded with flat assertions, such as the one that the effects of the control of new drugs are feeble or disadvantageous compared with "the penalties imposed by the market place on the sellers," or that "the drive for equality has driven out of Britain some of its ablest, best-trained, most vigorous citizens." Or that this drive for equality "is one of the main reasons why economic growth in Britain has fallen so far behind its continental neighbours, the United States, Japan, and other nations over the past few decades."

Perhaps the most questionable are precisely these superficial inter-country comparisons. There is a sort of implied scale of countries' virtues in regard to non-intervention and this is correlated with economic success in terms of growth, etc. No account is taken of the strong

Colbertian tradition in France (or of its nationalized banks), the powerful interventionism in Italy or the historically-based relationship between the banks and industry in Germany. Since most of the examples of successful free-market economies are taken from the United States, it is amazing that that country manages occasionally still to have economic growth, periods of price stability. No doubt, Friedman would produce the unanswerable riposte that the United States would have done even better with an even greater degree of free-market principles. But the sort of certainty that characterizes this book, this complete absence of philosophical doubt, the consciousness of superior knowledge through having received the revelation, are the hallmark of doctrines (Marxism is "another such") which partake of the nature of religion. One cannot argue with its apostles; for even when they appear reasonable (Friedman allows that there are many things the state can and should do), they will not be satisfied if one grants that their case in particular instances. One has to be prepared to swallow the whole lot. The market mechanism is to be viewed not as one among a number of economic arrangements between which rational choice has to be made: it is on an altogether different plane; it is equivalent to "economic freedom" as such (not very clearly defined) and that, in turn, works together with human freedom.

What is one to say when Friedman claims, as he did (if I heard him rightly), in his first television programme, that the whole of Western civilization rests on the free market? Eric Roll



Bacchus with Venus by Noel Nicolas Coppel from a new illustrated edition of Bulfinch's classic "Myths of Greece and Rome" (Allen Lane, £7.50).

## Fiction

Johanna at Daybreak  
By R. C. Hutchinson

(Michael Joseph £6.25)

Life in the West  
By Brian Aldiss

(Weidenfeld and Nicolson £5.95)

Fitzmempress' Law  
By Diana Norman

(Hodder and Stoughton £5.95)

If it seems perverse to place first in a fiction review a book that is not only a reissue (first published in 1969) but is openly based on fact, I can only say there is greater evidence of a real novelist's imagination at work in the late R. C. Hutchinson's *Johanna at Daybreak* than there is the weak's other books.

This was my first reading of Hutchinson's "novel." Others may already know that his interest in *Johanna* is stimulated by an article about her in a Dutch medical journal. Subsequently he met her, having heard her experiences at first hand, transcribed them 10 years later into this novel, a sensitive piece of first-person narration. At no time does one doubt it is *Johanna* who is speaking, and she speaks of her own Leazen herself speaking.

Except in so far as those around her in the Dutch hospital for tuberculosis have some perspective, repeatedly implying she is other than she seems: that she must surely know, recall that incident. . . . It is here in the labyrinthine cave of the human mind that fiction, seeming preferable to fact, can make all of us dangerous re-writers of our own

lives. And here, that by the oddest paradox, Hutchinson's delicate restoration of *Johanna's* true personality applies to art side by side with that one has the intriguing conjunction of *Johanna's* false fiction and the writer's imaginative instinct for truth. For she, shocked into amnesia by her war-time experiences, has at the opening of the book, lost a life for the novel, by excluding the past. She pines for the narrow confines of the present in so ill-suppressed a state of fear it says much for the quality of Hutchinson's sympathetic insight that her paranoid evasions, which reach their superlative in one's anguished guided towards, this woman that when revelation of her wrongdoing is forced upon her, it is impossible to recall. The reader's loyal support enables her to evade her subtleties, becomes a silent urging, pressing *Johanna* on in her endeavor knowingly to face those she once betrayed, to renew a bond on life that while it can never be wholly mended, can be at least not attempted.

Also, only that after reading *Brian Aldiss' Life in the West* seems to strike a peevish note. Although it roams Europe, leaps back and forth in time (uneasily remembered war-time episodes here too), focuses pivotally on an academic congress for "Intergraphic Criticism" in Sicily, thus giving room for blasts on Marxist analysis, the nuclear future and other modernist ideas, Diana Norman has given herself particular problems with dialogue venturing such utterances as (this from a Jewish user inviting a knight over his threshold): "Mamma, we entertain a gay to dinner." Good marks for effort, one is sadly obliged to say.

Jacky Gillott

forcefully coalesce around him to present a wider picture of social disintegration, chiefly because the congress—where the virtues of I-ching stickers and pin-ball machines are earnestly argued—hovers nervously between parody and the seriously meant. Since the book lacks a single likable character, Brian Aldiss might more effectively have selected for thorough choice, have been the ability, heaven knows, but I felt his nerve had failed.

Having shredded several efforts to review Diana Norman's novel *Fitzmempress' Law*, I am tempted to say that these average oldy time-guards are transported to the 12th century as swineherd, knight and reluctant nun—I see there is no way I can avoid sounding like a someone with a paper to mark. . . . I am tempted to say that eagerness to sugar fact with fiction, remains a piece of lovingly diligent research into the period where (under Henry II's energetic rule) law was replacing the cruder justice of custom or basing from his shoulders the head of one's adversary.

Much of the detail is a delight and I'm pleased to have my vocabulary enlarged by such good words as *mangrove*, *domed*, and *sumpter* but the history is vulgarized by the narrative which is well but mechanically structured and written with small feeling for prose. Having plunged into generally modern ideas, Diana Norman has given herself particular problems with dialogue venturing such utterances as (this from a Jewish user inviting a knight over his threshold): "Mamma, we entertain a gay to dinner." Good marks for effort, one is sadly obliged to say.

Jacky Gillott

## Mac the Mod

The Last Edwardian at No 10  
By George Hutchinson

(Quartet, £6.50)

When Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister gave a party for political reporters at No 10, no doubt having been persuaded into it by his public relations advisers, Lady Dorothy Macmillan would appear 20 minutes before her husband to play the hostess in the Devonshire style. She spread ease through mixed company as lightly as she would have spread butter on bread.

Once she led me from one reception room into another to turn the angle of a pedestal bust of the Prime Minister. "Harold," she said, "is so vain that he always turns to for the profile. Every time I come in here I turn it back to full face." Then the host appeared, curiously shy in his own home when it filled up with comparative strangers, and conducting scholarly or mannered monologues to conceal the fact.

Mr Macmillan could be at home to journalists without ever being at home with them. George Hutchinson must be numbered among one or two exceptions, because he is a journalist with a difference: he left the *Evening Standard* to become a senior official of the Conservative Party and a companionable member of the Carlton Club. He served Mr Macmillan as an aide, and never lost touch with his gurus, he returned to journalism, not least as the contributor of a political weekly column first to *The Times* and then to the *Daily Telegraph*.

Mr Hutchinson subtitles his book "An impression of Harold Macmillan," and makes no claim to the biographical

thoroughness he gave to his work on Edward Heath. We have here, mainly, Harold Macmillan in the years when the author closely observed him, and various biographers will find much of the insights coming usefully to hand.

To call Mr Macmillan "the last Edwardian at No 10" is, of course, to stretch a point. As Mr Hutchinson himself writes, he was born a late Victorian, and he can still describe at first hand the Imperial might and splendour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Yet it is true that "in manner, appearance, sentiment, and culture he reflects the quintessential Edwardian of this day."

The author, who has been in a good position to judge, accepts the Edwardianism as genuine; and others, including me, it has been said, have been misled by the pose. Scholar in politics, cynical and radical, he is with "Rab" (Lord Butler of Saffron Walden) one of the most modern men in Britain today in spite of his age, for one, have never been able to keep up with either of them, although George Hutchinson's impressions help.

Of course, in his time the author, as Conservative publicity chief, helped to create the public persona of Mr Macmillan. One at a small luncheon I sat facing the Prime Minister, with John Wyndham (Lord Egremont), his un-salaried aide, on my left. "Who," asked John, as though Mr Macmillan were deaf or out of earshot, "who keeps pushing it about that he is unflappable? He's always flapping." As Winston Churchill might have said, there were times when he style always carried the man through.

David Wood

## Wild West Wales

Search for Beulah Land  
By Gwyn Williams

(Croom Helm, £8.95)

An extraordinary book in 1790 the Welsh were struggling out of a colonial past. In the century which followed the iron curtain of Methodism was rung down on them. But there were 10 years during which the race went off like soda-pop.

They got politics. They revived the old myth that a Welsh prince had discovered America, and Welshmen stumbled up the Missouri in search of their lost brothers. Incredible figures have walked out of the twilight of the Spanish North American Empire to be its last conquistador, walked into the wilderness to find the Welsh Indians; Morgan John Rhys, propagandist, man of God, Welsh leader, and founder of the Welsh Nationalist movement, found a Welsh nation in the two Welsh obsessions, house and women (on his death two casks of whisky, one full, one empty, was found in his cellar; between them they could have held 250 gallons).

The book has everything: the end of Empire, Revolutionary politics, Indian attacks in the forests, folk-lore, the mystery of old forts that could not have been built by the Indians, and over all the obsessions of men who romance and idealism drove to lonely deaths in the New World.

There is so much in fact that the scenes shift and characters come and go as Pro-

fessor Williams excitedly whips up the mixture. There is a cast of hundreds, it seems, Russian princes, drunken American Frontier generals, bewildered Indian chiefs, Welsh forgers, Welsh revolutionaries, Welsh dreamers. The scenes move from chapels to London pots to the great untracked forests.

The thing is heady enough anyway, yet into it Professor Williams throws his adjectives. The reader has the impression that the book is made-up, as when Professor Williams says that the town of New castle Emlyn, petitioned to be moved bodily to the New World. Now if you know anything about small towns in West Wales, they never agree on anything, nor would they have done two hundred years ago.

The pace is such that you overlook one thing after another. One wild decade, a nation shook itself and looked around, and its horizons lurched back. But then the chapters came, and it closed on itself like a match, and the reader is left with a small book. But there is still a passion to it that you rarely find in academic history, and some of the phrases are beautiful: "...historians stamped motions out of the ground and wrote in the tricolours out of old legends."

Nevertheless, when a character appears, "Slave trader in the West Indies, merchant, land, speculator, explorer, keeper of a negro house, church, warlord and bachelor father of four children," and disappears in the next paragraph the general reader is left with a feeling of irritation. An extraordinary book.

Byron Rogers

## Love on the march

Lovers on the Nile  
By Richard Hall

(Collins, £7.95)

In his memoir of Sir Samuel Baker, the great Victorian explorer who discovered Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls, the DNB smoothly announced that it was while travelling in Hungary that he "first met Florence, daughter of Herr Finian Baas, whom he married." Well, yes and no: actually, Baker first saw Florence, a golden-haired girl of 17, at a slave auction in Bulgaria, bought her and made her his mistress.

She was nothing loath, and against the odds they were splendidly happy. Florence became a remarkable wife, herself a natural explorer, sharing the dangers of his legendary African explorations. Returning triumphant to England, Baker was knighted, and the slave girl became Lady Baker. Victoria, however, had heard rumours that Florence had been "an intimate terms with her husband before they were married," and never received her. Baker became a champion of the Prince of Wales, but then came one of the great Victorian scan-

dals—his brother, Col Valentine Baker, was accused by a girl "of very prepossessing appearance," of assaulting her in a railway carriage. The Colonel was tried and found guilty—and probably was so, both brothers were, as the Victorians put it, "goers"; Sam was somewhat puritan about the sexual habits of the Africans, and positively enjoyed the attentions of the naked girls who gaily teased him on the banks of the Atbara.

The scandal settled: Valentine was tried and found guilty, and the future King George V for breaking a branch off his favourite tropical tree, and died in Florence's arms in 1893 with the words: "Florey, how can I ease with his language and he executes some elusive, though admittedly derivative, effects with the conviction of one who is in control of some of the less noticeable props of the novel's illusions. That all makes the book pleasantly readable, a tribute to his style, as many of his jokes travel badly; whether it is anything more depends on the personality of his hero, Billy. Again he is the fruit of

Derek Parker

## Quick guide

*The Innocent Diversion, Music in the life and writings of Jane Austen*, by Patrick Pigott. (Douglas Cleverdon, £6.90). This well-produced account of music in the life and writings of Jane Austen should greatly please the ever-growing host of her admirers. Mr Pigott,

though himself, like all good men, in love with Jane, shows honestly enough that she was in music mediocre, but that music being useful to girls was being useful to her husbands. She gave it an important place in depicting her characters or developing her plots. Lifelong Janeites eager for any new light upon their heroine will enjoy the author's painstaking researches, based on extensive musical scholarship, into Jane's music books and the programmes of concerts in Bath.

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## THE ARTS

Boris Godunov  
for Brighton

New Sussex Opera will be presenting Boris Godunov, with Dennis Wickes in the title role, as part of the Brighton Festival, which runs from May 3 to May 18.

There will be concerts from the BBC Symphony, the Halle and the Philharmonia orchestras and the London Mozart Players, as well as recitals by such artists as Yehudi Menuhin and Peter Frankl.

Robin Ray and Jonathan Adams will give the premiere of Tom Foolery, an entertainment based on the writings of Tom Lehrer, and among the other events will be the Brighton Festival Tattoo, exhibitions of the work of Patrick Caulfield and Frank Brangwyn, and a season of new films from Poland, Belgium and France.

## CINEMAS

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Brien Glover, Jack Shepherd, J. G. Devlin and John Saltchouk.

Photograph by Donald Cooper

## O'Neill more taxing than the Greeks

The Iceman Cometh  
Cottesloe

Irving Wardle

There are some theatre directors who believe that actors do their best work when they are exhausted, and that if they can manage to exhaust the audience as well, this creates a valuable bond between the stage and the house.

I do not know if Bill Bryden holds this view, but it seems to be implicit in his production of O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*, which runs to close on five-and-a-half hours (well above the length of the 1975 RSC version), and which I found considerably more taxing than the Aldwych's all-day Greek cycle.

This is the third production in the Cottesloe's O'Neill season, and ranks as the goal towards which Mr Bryden's team have been working in *The Long Voyage Home* and *Hughie*, with which it shares the same style of presentation: an end-stage on which the combined talents of Hayden Griffin (design) and Andy Phillips (lighting) offer an unrelenting, scrupulously exact locale for O'Neill's lead and water rats.

My feeling is that while this kind of naturalism is the right choice for the short plays, it becomes virtually unendurable with a work on the scale of the *Iceman* as it imposes a degree of scenic monotony that intensifies the repetitiveness of the text.

Of the two previous produc-

tions I have seen, the RSC adopted the grand manner with an operatically large set allowing much movement in depth; while José Quintero's off-Broadway studio version placed the barroom dramas at isolated tables on a traverse acting area.

On both occasions the play struck me as a self-evident masterpiece. If it does not repeat that impression at the Cottesloe, I believe the constriction and distance of the setting are largely to blame.

Mr Griffin's set consists of a shallow room with a bar at one end, and an uncomfortably low ceiling, lit by a couple of pale wall lights. No doubt it is an accurate replica of the waterfront rooming house of O'Neill's memory, but it compels the company, whenever they do break out of the alcoholic stupor, to move in straight lines (when the whorls start fighting it is as if they are charging up a cricket pitch) and, equally damaging, it thrusts them all together in an undifferentiated group.

We are thus obliged to get to know them mainly through the text, without the stimulus of visual curiosity. Whereas, if one thing is vital in any production of this play, it is the opening spectacle of Harry Hope's customers as separate figures, each nourishing his private dream in his own pool of silence. This is no less necessary once the action is under way. Most of the dialogue consists of fragmentary scenes involving no more than three characters. And the plausibility, not to mention the music, of

the pattern depends on establishing the fact that these are people who generally prefer the solitude of the "pipe dream" to any prolonged human contact. To convey this, they need more air around them than the present rush-hour waiting-room conditions afford.

Where the production does succeed is in revealing the extremely muscular dramatic progression underlying the surface inertia. We may not be drawn into the isolated fantasies of the hushed cop, the failed lawyer, the cashiered officers, and the other social rejects who have found their refuge in the "No Chance Saloon"; but we do get their pairings and shifting allegiances, with Niall Toibin and Tony Haygarth adopting a ringside view of the human comedy as the disillusioned politicians, and various Jolie à deux partnerships flaring up under their amused gaze.

Each act articulates one central motif: the first is built around the eagerly awaited arrival of Hickey, the big-spending guest; the second around their disenchantment when this hell-raising benefactor arrives as a teetotal evangelist; and the third around the climax of Hickey's campaign to persuade them to abandon their dreams and face the world. And here Mr Griffin springs a powerful surprise by bringing on a second setting of the same room, focusing on the previously invisible street door with the dreaded light of day streaming in through a window.

Cramped, though their movements are, the delayed exits of

the company to their lonely humiliations in the outside world arouse electrifying suspense—particularly the endless trial runs of J. G. Devlin's Harry, venturing outside for the first time in 20 years, and having to invent a brand new walk to get through the door.

For as long as the play supplies material for convivial action, the production holds the attention; though it never establishes the environmental kinship with *The Lower Depths*, nor projects the play's New Testament, superstructure (the disciples simply jam themselves indiscriminately at the tables for Harry's last supper). Some characters acquire satisfyingly sharp outlines, notably Morag Hood's Pearl, Derek Newark's ex-circus man, and Brian Glover as the cop. Others remain little more than vocal caricatures, from whose lips O'Neill's remembered slang falls like lead.

Nor would one suppose that parts like Rocky, the bar-tending pimp, can pack the comic punch that other performances have released.

To an unfair degree, the fate of the evening depends on Jack Shepherd in the huge part of Hickey. O'Neill's answer to Ibsen's *Ghosts* Werle, the false prophet of the reality principle, Mr Shepherd plays him on notes: the first-talking salesman turned guru, and the violently terrified creature who has just killed his wife. It is done with attack, decisive contrast, and expertly calculated false charm; but it does not dispel the sense of an endless repetition of the same tune.

Dylan Thomas  
Growing Up  
Ambassadors

Ned Chaillet

"Affectionate" is the word usually used to describe Emyl Williams's portrayal of Dylan Thomas in *Dylan Thomas Growing Up*, and he is right to be affectionate, considering the acclaim that has long accompanied his one-man presentation of Thomas's prose.

Twenty-two years on he still stokes the fires of childhood memories and brings to Thomas's evocation of Wales a sympathetic understanding of the love and exaggeration that gave such vivid colour to the writing.

Yet his readings, mainly from *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and *Quite Early One Morning*, are those of a good actor, and if there ever was a particular display of insight it has long dissolved into admirable technique.

He appears with no display of the disarray that marked Thomas's own experience, that prompted an American writer, as Mr Williams reminds us, to compare him to an "unmade bed". He is rather a neutral figure in a neat grey suit with a blue necktie, a sort of blank canvas standing by to display the characters depicted in Thomas's words. His anonymous respectability is suitable for his characterizations, but it does deprive the audience of the illusion of Thomas himself.

His young Dylan, recollected through stories, is rather a proper lad, hardly a "Dracula in a school cap" levitating over Swansea, or the sort of young man who would loiter about at night in shadowy places watching the darkness and listening to the tales of strangers. Perhaps the Dylan he offers would leave Wales for London, but it is hard to imagine him dying young in New York. The Dylan that Mr Williams himself presents more resembles the much-honoured Mr Williams.

Of course he must cling to that first-person pretence if he is to give us the prose, for the character of Thomas cannot be torn from the language. It is writing so rich, so prodigal with imagery, that we must envision a speaker, and perhaps the neutral appearance he adopts can restore a Dylan of our imagination to some extent.

Through gestures and facial signals Mr Williams is more generous in creating the characters Thomas describes, reaching a peak of achievement in his telling of the fantastical *Adventures in the Skin Trade* where he seems to hang a gallery of portraits on his grey suit.

## The animals retreat

Omnibus  
BBC 1

Joan Bakewell

Animals are almost over. They are retreating back into the Ark. They will not survive, but as they go, we, their destroyers, use them to furnish our fantasies, corrupting their reality into images by which we exploit each other.

So declared John Berger at the opening of this impressive *Omnibus*. Television is not the best medium for the transmission of ideas. Ideas come off a poor second to pictures, the eye winning out over the ear for the brain's attention. Even when television serves an idea well it so often does it by simply supplying examples, witness the visual back-up to the Milton Friedman lectures, for the filmed case histories that demonstrate the thesis of a social documentary.

In *Porting Shots from Animals* idea and image were integrated. Identical the one with the other, it could claim to be the purest use of television. It is certainly one of the most exhilarating.

However, there was a duff start. The slightly dotty idea that the animal-masked figures were making the film for us humans led somewhat awkwardly into the film's main structure. This was a chapter-headed sequence of films dealing with slaughterhouses, milk

processing, shire-horse ploughing, zoos, circuses. I retain images that combined beauty, shock and thought. Perhaps the most startling was the deep freeze shot of dead animals, with its enthusiastic owner delving deep for the rock solid tiger cub, or the same man sitting haunched inside one of his natural history settings, for all the world as though he might one day become an exhibit himself.

Point taken. And again, among strong footage of steaming flesh and offal at the slaughterhouse, the cutting in of a single rolling shot of a supermarket shopper, carrying a small, hygienically wrapped and sealed package of mince. Again point taken.

The camera work was outstanding, holding still to catch a lioness reappearing in the corner of her blue cage, panning lyrically in late sunlight as horses ploughed, close in on hands examining at the cat show and then pulling back to show serried rows of cages and examiners.

The animal images told the story: human voices counterpointed. Slaughterers' told of oppression, leaving by lunchtime too sick to go on. A designer of simulated fur spoke of his struggle to ape nature. An adman explained the theory behind Esso's tiger.

All in all, different programme-making skills converged to create a fine film. Many deserve credit. Space only to mention directors Michael Dibb and Christopher Rawlinson; film cameraman, Colin Waldeck.

Anne Howells

33, Warwick Square

William Marm

Pimlico in London has a new concert hall: not an orchestra auditorium, but that much rarer bird, an intimate music room in the handsome house owned by the Warwick Arts Trust, where rather fewer than a hundred listeners may relish the purest use of the voice.

At present the house is devoted to exhibitions of paintings and modern furniture. Now a series of evening recitals has been launched, involving wine and supper afterwards, and the ordeal of donning evening dress, at a cost of £18.

Anne Howells, with Martin Tepp as her pianist, gave the first recital in the inaugural series. It was well attended, but I learn that further subscribers

to the venture may still be welcomed, and the soloists selected are of like repute.

Miss Howells sang first some Purcell and Handel, then songs by Schubert and Brahms, afterwards Duparc and modern Spaniards, chiefly Rodrigo. She was in lovely voice at all registers, perhaps a little drowsy when practising high notes, careful with words, pronunciation not flawless, strong on personality and charm, sparing with legato, alas, and inclined, like Mr Tepp, to calculate dynamics as if for a much bigger hall.

Much of the music was far too loud, and did not allow us to savour refinements of artistry, though Duparc's *Phydlie* was beautifully done, and the *Chanson* by Schubert, "Der Zwerg", a romantic horror story, was cogently delivered. Much fine singing was to be heard, but future recitals in Warwick Square will have to learn the joys of making music at a more intimate level.

London Sinfonietta/  
Howarth  
St John's

Paul Griffiths

The air of St John's on Tuesday was vibrant with the multi-coloured cries of Shama, Bobolink and Wood Thrush, birds of four continents brought together in the impossible converse of Messiaen's *Oiseaux exotiques*. It was a remarkable performance. Messiaen intended the work for small halls, and this clear resonant church suited it perfectly, allowing one to make out individual singers in those elaborate passages where a dozen are in full voice, yet also providing space for the chords or percussion echoes to ring out.

But it would be wrong to attribute all this wholly to the building. Nothing like it would have been possible without the clear-headed direction of Elgar Howarth, the beautifully precise Mr Howarth and the Sinfonietta and, most exhilarating of all, the vivid rhythms and

brilliant colours brought to the piano solo by Paul Crossley, who seemed to be playing on keys not made of ivory but of amethyst, ruby and sapphire.

Messiaen's music was surrounded by that of his pupils in this excellent concert in the Sinfonietta's post-1945 series. Minor Stockhausen, his *Adieu* for wind trumpet, was fairly evenly matched with superior Xenakis, his *Phlegma*, which here wore its brutality with a touch of self-deprecating humour. Then after the interval there was Boulez's *Le marteau sans maître* with Sarah Walker repeating the highly successful performance she gave with the Nash Ensemble a few weeks ago.

Reviewing that occasion I mentioned how descriptive the work appeared, but this time the accents were on rhythm. The musicians felt the piece together, whether in the shimmering dance they aptly made of the seventh movement, or in their irregular but irrevocable pulsing in the even-numbered sections. It was another triumph for Mr Howarth and the Sinfonietta and, most exhilarating of all, the vivid rhythms and

Playboy of the Western  
World  
Sadler's Wells

Judith Cruickshank

Making its first London appearance as part of "A Sense of Ireland", the Irish Ballet has chosen to bring a full length work based on J. M. Synge's *Playboy of the Western World* with choreography by the company's founder Joan Denise Moriarty. An understandable choice, but not perhaps an altogether happy one.

Synge's plot is slight and not particularly credible. The place the play occupies in Irish literature is due, I suspect, largely to the richness of the language. Marched with a similar choreographic wealth, the ballet might have succeeded on a far higher level than it does. Think what Bournonville made of the negligible plot of *Napoli*!

Miss Moriarty has chosen to work in a mixture of folk dance with a few classical steps. This is fine for the ensembles, especially the sports on the strand which begin Act II. But even the tender passages between Peggie Mike and the Playboy revert to jig time after a brief introduc-

tion, and the choreography as a whole lacks mood and infection. Also missing is the quality of "death in the eye and lightning in the feet", which is said to belong to the finest Irish step dancers. Much of the footwork, which should be medicinal, is somewhat blurred.

Anne Donovan is a handsome Peggie, full of determination; she also makes much of the ending when she mourns the loss of the Playboy, Sean Cunningham as Christy, makes the transition from the frightened fool of his first appearance into the playboy character the villagers have created for him with as much subtlety as plot and choreography allow and his final exit is impressive.

Also notable were Randall Newsome as Peggie's father and Basil Gandara and James Sutherland as two small farmers who are given most of the virtuoso dancing. But all the company performed with spirit and energy, and a very likable company they appear.

It would be nice to see them in something which tested their classical technique.

The score was specially written and played by the Chieftains, using traditional themes and instruments. It was cheerful and apt, but I'm afraid most jigs sound alike to me.

Bath Festival's  
45 concerts

The Bath Festival, from May 23 to June 8, will include 45 concerts, with a heavy representation of work by contemporary composers, including the British premiere of Brian Ferneyhough's *String Quartet No. 2*.

A commissioned chamber work, *Firebird*, by John Casken, will be given its premiere by Teresa Cahill and members of Capricorn, and a new dance work commissioned from the Portuguese choreographer

Vasco Wellenkamp, to music by Webern, will receive its premiere from the Extemporary Dance Company.

Other British premieres include Rzewski's *Four Pieces for Piano*, played by Ursula Oppens, who also performs a new work written for her by Elliott Carter. Works by Tippett, Xenakis and Poulenc are also included in the programme.

Visiting performers include the Mezzo Quartet of Stuttgart, the Philadelphia Quartet, the Beaux Arts Trio of New York and the English Chamber Orchestra Wind Ensemble.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



Jonas Kaage and Eva Evdokimova in Sphinx

Photograph by Donald Southern

## Tetley's enjoyable new work

Sphinx  
Coliseum

John Percival

Festival Ballet opened its season at the Coliseum on Tuesday with the London premiere of Glen Tetley's *Sphinx*, which for my taste is the most enjoyable new work by him to be seen here in quite a time. The ballet is based more on Cocteau's version of the myth than Sophocles', but in fact I think there is more plot in the programme note than on stage.

An odd reversal for Tetley, who used to show or imply much more than he stated.

All the same, even if the ballet is illustration rather than narrative, it is striking and memorable illustration. Rouben Ter-Arutunian's setting provides simply a big ramp in one corner of the stage, a fire with huge vertical metallic wings. Willa Kim's costumes simply add decorative textures and colours to the natural shape of the dancers' bodies.

The baller is dominated by

Eva Evdokimova's performance in the title part; at least, it was at this performance. With a cast of only three dancers, his different interpreters may well bring a completely different emphasis. Evdokimova's way of playing it brings out a nervous sensuousness, seen first in the hesitant advance across the stage on point. She shows slow, extended gestures and poses punctuated by a sudden swift move.

Evdokimova's performance is elegant, impassioned and erotic. The last quality is seen more in her solo dancing than in the central duet with Jonas Kaage as Oedipus. I am not sure why the tension slackened somewhat at that point; whether because the choreographer's imagination temporarily lost some of the red-hot intensity of the beginning and end, or whether because Kaage, although he looks splendid, did not invest his dancing with the same glow as his colleagues did.

On this showing at least, the ostensible leading man was overshadowed by Jay Jolley's interventions as Anubis, the jackal-headed god who accom-

panies the sphinx and gives her both warning and punishment. Jolley's dancing, and perhaps his role too, had a sharp, dark quality that gave a stern contrast to Evdokimova's vulnerable sensitivity.

The music is Martinu's Concerto for two string orchestras, piano and timpani, which provides a harsh, urgent accompaniment for the outer scenes and a troubled one (with the unidentified pianist prominent) for the middle section. Graham Bond directed the Festival Ballet Orchestra in a well controlled account of the score.

After *Sphinx*, the programme's centrepiece, came a lively but not particularly well focused account of a staple in Festival Ballet's programmes for 30 years, *Petrushka*. Before it, an attractive revival of one of the better works created for the company, Ronald Binet's *Dvorak Variations*. Elizabeth Terabust led the cast with a sweet simplicity of manner, and among the supporting dancers, all good. Jean-Louis Cabane and Matz Skoog, stood out for controlled vigour.

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Ronald Butt

# A healthy challenge for state schools

The other day, Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, quondam Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Privy Seal, First Secretary of State and Home Secretary, Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, Minister of Education and Master of Trinity (inter alia) descended upon the House of Lords and, speaking with the authority of the producer of the seminal 1944 Education Act, delivered a characteristically fascinating pronouncement on the Government's Education (No 2) Bill.

His speech was lavishly beset with Butlerism, and it also contained one moderate touch too good to be lost in the bound copies of the official report. Lord Butler is, and was in 1944, very keen on school meals and milk. "This was," he said, "a great favourite of mine," and what is more, he informed the peers, "Winston Churchill was keen on it too."

In fact, he (Churchill) said, "Do pour it down their throats." Then he hoisted his usual champagne glass and said to his wife: "Could they have some of this?" She said: "Don't be silly, Winston; you are far too generous with it already, and you will not be able to afford it." He said in his usual inimitable way: "I wish all cottage homes could have what I have."

Alas, times have changed. I do not quite see Mrs Thatcher exhorting Mr Mark Carls to pour milk or champagne down the throats of the pupils, or even medium sherry. Still less I see Mr Thatcher exhorting the Prime Minister to do so. And times have moved on in other ways too.

The system of different types of secondary school established

by the 1944 Act has largely disappeared; few grammar schools remain; the status of the direct grant schools has been abolished, and most of the best of them forced to become independent.

The Government's new Bill has many parts, of which one of the most conspicuous provides for economies in school meals and transport. Lord Butler, despite his attachment to meals and milk, reluctantly believed that if economies had to be made, this was the right place to make them. He was rightly, however, critical of the economies in school transport which have upset the urban Roman Catholics and the parents of rural children.

But the main force of his criticism was on the provision of means-tested assisted places in approved independent schools for the form of highly intelligent children of lower paid parents.

Such criticism might seem curious from the architect of the 1944 Act which ushered in the selected secondary system. But Lord Butler insisted that his Act foresaw the comprehensive system, of which he is now an admirer; he wants the state system improved (as we all do) and he fears that the assisted places scheme might impede that improvement by diminishing the sixth forms in comprehensive schools. He thought it would be better to spend the small amount of money available in the first year (it has been halved to only £3m) on rural transport.

With a respect which is on this occasion in the form of words, I suggest that he is wrong. For one thing, criticism of the assisted places scheme on financial grounds is plainly



Lord Butler: still keen on providing children with school meals and milk—but not with assisted places...

wrong. It will actually be cheaper to send a child on full fees to a former direct grant school than to keep him in the state system in terms of real cost. But that, of course, is far from the main point. The real question to be asked are these. Why do the parents of so many able children want them to go to independent schools; what are the advantages of these schools to the individual child and to education as a whole?

The benefit to society as a whole has been revealed without ambiguity by the educational history of the last 20 years. While the state sector has frequently been riven by political controversy and destabilized by transient and now largely discredited teaching fashions

that too often subordinated educational need to social engineering theories, the independent schools (by which I mean the public and ex-direct grant schools) have kept academic standards and discipline alive. The simple reason was that the independent schools had confidence in what they offered and knew that it was what most state schools had the bright new premises, but too often it was the independents that had the teaching—particularly in mathematics, sciences and languages. (And where would the classics be but for the independent schools?)

If this is so, is there not every reason for keeping the independent sector alive and vigorous, and above all, for pre-

venting what it has to offer from being accessible only to those with access enough to pay? The Labour Party would like, if it dared, to abolish the independent schools altogether, precisely because these schools often present so strong and happy a contrast with the state sector, and provide a yardstick both of parental wishes and of achievement by which the state system has to be tested.

This is the very reason why they should be encouraged (for the benefit of all children) by the provision of means-tested assisted places. To Lord Butler, the scheme hardly appears worthwhile, since it will, at the start, affect no more than between 5,000 and 7,000 pupils. But each year the intake will be doubled, and by the mid-eighties, the number of assisted places could be as high as 100,000. What matters, therefore, is the beginning—and let us see how parents respond.

The scheme will enable some with able children to work with their feet by leaving the state system—and to the extent that this will force the comprehensive schools to compete for these children in their teaching, especially in their sixth forms, these state schools will be strengthened, not weakened, by the challenge of the assisted places.

In education, independence is one of the most important virtues. If we could wave a wand, and render all schools independent of state control (but with the same paying the fees where necessary), we should be well advised to do it, but, alas, that is not feasible. The assisted places scheme, however, has the great merit of helping some of the children

who most need help now—those living in inner city areas where there is no hope of the educational environment provided by the local comprehensive school being improved in their lifetime, and where there is an ex-direct grant school available. Of the 115 schools ex-direct grant schools, 117 have applied for assisted places.

What these schools provide is a particular environment and it is curious that progressive educationalists should object. After all, they are the first to reject any idea that genetic characteristics ability or lack; they are, in this different context, also the first to put all the blame for failure and credit for achievement on the advantage of environment.

Yet they resent it when an able child from a background without financial advantage escapes from one of their great urban squallidness into an environment in which his talents are nurtured by the company he keeps, and where a different sort of teaching is therefore possible.

I felt quite sure that Lord Butler's criticism inadvertently put him in the company of those who want to discredit the independent schools by making them the prerogative of the rich. For after all, we are not only dealing with theories here but with, say, 5,000 actual children (to start with) who might be helped now.

If Lord Butler and his family were suddenly stripped of their wealth, and his grandchildren had to take pot luck in an inner city comprehensive of the least advantageous sort, and with no means of escape, would he not see things differently?

## I told you so from the start

David Steel

It is sometimes difficult for politicians to resist the temptation to say "I told you so". On the subject of Rhodesia, I do not propose even to attempt to resist it.

In an article on this very page in 1976, just after Mr Ian Smith declared that "not in a thousand years" would he transfer power to the Africans, I concluded that "By his intransigence to moderate demands Mr Smith is driving his population reluctantly to the support of those who believe that the armed struggle is now inevitable."

Four years later, after a great deal of unnecessary bloodshed, and a foolish attempt to create an "interim settlement" the people of Zimbabwe have chosen their new rulers. (It must be said that to have got through the elections without a major upset is a triumph of which the Office ministers and officials can be justly proud.) But what an unnecessary tragic human, political and economic waste these years have been.

After my last visit to Zimbabwe in January, 1979, I was struck by the fact that only a Conservative government could settle the issue. The Labour Government's efforts were constantly undermined by sundry visiting Tories who kept feeding the propaganda of the Rhodesian Front and urging them to hang on for a change of British government. The

supervise transition is a sign of his magnanimity in the face of provocation.

Robert Mugabe is a clever man, and many would find it difficult to get on with him. He is certainly no Liberal. But he is dedicated to his country and his people. They have suffered much in the course of removing a regime which we failed to remove.

Mr Mugabe was himself deposed without trial for several years during which time his only child died. There is a huge legacy of bitterness in Zimbabwe to be overcome.

His task over the election period was difficult but he was a worthy commander. Josiah Tongogara. Nevertheless, he has won an outright majority. It is a pity that proportional representation did not apply to the white seats for the Europeans are now badly represented by 20 Rhodesian Front MPs.

The man we should have been preparing and expecting to win was clearly Mr. He could now help to unite the country if he invites Joshua Nkomo to be the first President of the new Zimbabwe. In an interview with me in Mozambique last January (where I talked to him at length and was impressed by the ability of his colleagues as well as his own), he said: "We would like to establish a non-racial society where men count as men—where the colour of a person, his creed or his race is not a consideration for purposes of getting a job. We would like to see a society in which blacks, whites, Indians and the coloured people freely mix. We are not fighting an anti-white war—we are fighting against the present system because it is oppressive for the majority of the people."

It is sad that we did so little over the years to help him. We must do so now.

'Robert Mugabe ... is certainly no Liberal. But he is dedicated to his country and his people'

'Right to the end ... Mrs Thatcher remained foolishly dedicated to hoping for a non-Mugabe result'

utterances of Mrs Thatcher and the official opposition and their apparent readiness to embrace the Mugabe settlement were disastrous. In a report made before the inter-party elections to the previous government (I gave a copy to the Conservative opposition) I pointed out that I had found no one in Rhodesia outside the government itself who shared its view of the likely success of the post-interim election period and acceptance of the Mugabe Government. Indeed the Bishop with his three seats is a sad casualty of the Conservative/Rhodesia Front alliance.

I also predicted that true African opinion was 85 per cent behind the external leaders, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, with Mr Mugabe clearly the favourite. That was over a year ago, and therefore did not attract a "shock horror-surprise" reaction of some of the press. Endless discussion in Salisbury hotels and witty disquisitions from the likes of Mr F. K. van der Byl (who assured me that France and America



Irvine and Mallory: one of the last pictures on Everest, 1924.

cover, if they find one or both bodies, whether Mallory and Irvine did reach the summit or not, and if they did then they will be duly and rightly accorded the posthumous fame that they have been denied for 56 years. And yet even that seems to me to be unnecessary. For if they did achieve victory and perished after the attempt, they do not need our praise to tell them so; they died in

the knowledge that they had been successful, and for all you and I and the members of the Japanese expedition may know, they may have gone to their deaths persuaded that they had made the right choice and got the better of the bargain. And even if they died railing against fate, any answer is the same: *Requiescant in pace.*

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Bernard Levin

## Let the heroes rest in peace

It is reported that a team of Japanese climbers are shortly to set off on the ascent of Mount Everest. It is not that they have never heard the news that the thing has been done; apparently they have another purpose altogether apart from reaching the summit. It is to find the bodies of Mallory and Irvine, who died in the attempt during the 1924 expedition. I hope that I shall not be thought to harbour unfriendly feelings towards our oriental cousins, but I have to say that if that is their intention, I hope they run into a herd of Abominable Snowmen halfway up and are devoured, bones and all.

So unkind a thought clearly requires an explanation; here it is.

I have nothing in me of the geographical explorer, the reader where no man's foot has previously trodden and who strives to attain some remote and impossibly difficult goal only (the phrase is Mallory's own) "because it's there". All the same, I defy even the most prosaic and unimaginative clodpole in the world not to be stirred and haunted by the fate of those two brave men. (They were last seen, from one of the expedition's lower camps, approximately 800ft from the summit, and moving upwards. Nine years later, the ice-axe they had taken on the climb was found by another team of climbers, but their trace of them has never been discovered.)

Nobody now knows, of course, whether they died—in a fall, or because they had collapsed from exhaustion—on the way up, or whether they were only a short distance from the prize when their watches told them that they must start down immediately if they were to survive.

Mallory was a seasoned

climber, though Irvine was little more than a boy. The senior man would have been the unquestioned captain of the team. Disappointment is the constant lot of the climber, who must turn back when necessity speaks; moreover, Mallory had been an officer in the 1914-15 war, and a captain of the 1917-18 war. They cannot have got there, for it is unthinkable that he would have allowed them to go on up after the safety-margin for the descent had expired.

And yet dull would he be of soul who does not think the unthinkable when he tries to put himself in the place of the two climbers. Suppose they were only a 100 feet—50 feet—from victory. How easy it would have been for them to persuade themselves that they could go a little faster on the way down, that the joy they would be filled with would carry them soaring into the valley on eagle's wings, that with the sun at their backs they would be foolish, mad, wrong not to stretch out those fingers and claim it.

So logic, commonsense, discipline, all take a step back, while Mallory and Irvine go on their way to the top and to their inevitable vault.

Or perhaps not. Perhaps they did turn back, and fell, or

rested too long, on the way. However it was, they were brave men—also duty-bound not to shrink of Captain Oates when he thinks of the two mountaineers—and they died, either in the attempt to achieve a feat of physical courage and endurance that is almost literally beyond both, or after succeeding in that attempt. But the point is that they died; the mountain claimed them for its own, as it had claimed men before and will claim men since. Whether they now lie entombed in ice, or crushed beneath rock, or covered in the eternal snow of the highest mountain in the world, they could hardly have wished to be buried anywhere other than on the mountain which they had fought, and which had either beaten them, or taken its revenge for its defeat.

But now, it seems, an attempt at exhumation is to be made. Oddly enough, there is precedent for such sacrifice. Drake was, of course, buried at sea off Portobello, where he died ("Slung between the roundshot" in *Namur* Dins Bay, and dreaming all the time of Plymouth Hoe"), and I cannot believe that he would have been anything but horrified at the suggestion that his body, instead of being entrusted to the

element in which he had lived and found his fame, should have been brought back and interred in Westminster Abbey. Yet some three centuries later, there was a proposal to raise his body, marine engineering having by then progressed to the point where it would have been technically possible. The proposal was greeted with the horror it deserved and was, in the DNB's judicious words, "happily relinquished."

So let it be with Mallory and Irvine. They lie somewhere on the mountain (the successful 1953 expedition, and all subsequent ones, failed to clear up the mystery, but it seems that those used routes other than the one followed by the two lost heroes, whereas the Japanese are going to repeat their ascent, and in the conditions of cold they never saw at the height they must lie at, their bodies must be perfectly preserved, for since not even the lowest animal life can exist in those conditions, they are truly at a place where the elements do not corrupt). But against the second half of that prescription—"where thieves do not break in and steal"—they appear to be less secure.

The seekers must well, no doubt, apart from anything else, it may be possible to dis-

cover, if they find one or both bodies, whether Mallory and Irvine did reach the summit or not, and if they did then they will be duly and rightly accorded the posthumous fame that they have been denied for 56 years. And yet even that seems to me to be unnecessary. For if they did achieve victory and perished after the attempt, they do not need our praise to tell them so; they died in

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## An author just hates to be horn-swoggled

University Press in New York has already conducted a survey of what authors feel about American publishers. It is a catalogue of horror stories to make the key of the typewriter stand on end in pity and terror. Mr Mansbridge is going to publish it in *Scholarly Publishing*, the Toronto University Press, dedicated, Houseman's phrase, in *manum metuentium*.

The most common complaint, made by two-thirds of the distinguished authors he interviewed, was about cross-copying. Here follows a sample of their pitiful moans. "She even made corrections in things I was quoting, from people like Arnold Toynbee."

"I call them 'wicked little devils' every single which in my 600

pages of manuscript was changed to that." "Every time I used the word 'get', the copy-editor changed it to 'receive'."

"I had to go through the entire manuscript and change it back." "My copy-editor told me to change different from wherever it appeared to different than."

"A bunch of frustrated school-masters: they illustrate Pope's 'A Little Learning is a dangerous thing'."

The second most common complaint was of poor communication between publisher and author. "I just couldn't get any answers to my letters."

"My book was assigned to an editor and I was introduced to her. Then I heard nothing for two months. When I asked about it I was told she had a nervous breakdown, but her

work had not been assigned to anybody else." "They barraged themselves against their authors."

Another large category of complaints concerned publishers going back on what they had said. Some of these were no more culpable than giving an exaggerated impression over lunch of the amount of money to be spent on publishing the book in a co-efficient of involuntary mendacity. Other unfulfilled promises, usually made by "someone no longer with us", included royalty statements smaller than expected (they always are), mistakes in accounting, and explanations of royalties in publishing jargon three pages long in which the word book was not used once, while the word product occurred 17

times. One publisher, neglectful of the precept that an author can get someone else to write his book, but should make his own index, pressed an author to let them make the index in house. The publisher then charged \$430 for the job; then put it into the account as an advance, which would be subject to income tax, instead of as an expense.

A large group of complaints was about general inefficiency. "Incredible chaos." "Nobody in charge." "Didn't know whether they were coming or going." "Where do publishers get their people from?" These and others were not the remarks of a single sorehead, but of successful authors.

Two authors used the word dishonesty in describing their publishers. One was a lawyer.

who spoke for other authors he represented as well as for himself. Under pressure he agreed that most of the actions he complained of might rather come under the heading of sharp practice. But that, after all, is bad enough.

One author felt that he had been "horn-swoggled". Another said poignantly, "I was an innocent and they took advantage of it." Two others felt that publishers had "pulled a fast one" and "put one over" on them by paying royalties on a large proportion of their sales on the basis of net receipts rather than list price.

The learned and diplomatic Ronald Mansbridge observes: "You will understand that it is American publishers that are the culprits. I think that over

here we are not quite as bad; but there are some that the cap will fit." The Society of Authors is busy knitting a cap for publishers that, judging from the general opinion of authors one meets, will be a cross between dunce's cap and coxswain's cap. Of course, publishers on their side, if talked to in the hell-holes where the foul fiends gather, have their own horror stories about authors.

Mr Mansbridge's civilized conclusion is: "Publishers should impress on their editors the importance of a satisfactory rapport with their authors. They should remember that many authors are human beings. Most of them are sensitive. Some of them are intelligent. A few of them are influential."

Philip Howard

## LONDON DIARY

### Mr Mason and that vital year

The fiendishly clever revenge plot being hatched by moderates in the National Union of Mineworkers to give Mr Arthur Scargill a bloody nose by running his arch political rival Mr Roy Mason for the union's presidency has, I learn, one slight flaw. Mr Mason, the battling Labour MP for Barrow, ex-Northern Ireland Secretary and scourge of the left, is too old to stand.

Officials at the NUM headquarters in Easton Road, London, yesterday greeted the news of the goings-on with incredulity, before going on to ask the very question that agonised Mr Michael McGahey, the Communist leader of the Scottish coalfield, less than a year ago; what is his date of birth?

Mr McGahey's candidacy was ruled out of order by the Barrow-based himself, Mr Joe Curmley, who declared *ex cathedra* that it was contrary to rule. The NUM rule book states that "no person over 55 years of age shall be able to stand for election" to the union's top

post.

According to the NUM copy of *Who's Who*, and indeed my own, Mr Mason was born on April 18, 1924, and therefore has been ineligible to stand for the best part of a year. I can, however, offer him a small crumb of comfort.

As a NUM-sponsored MP, Mr Mason is part of the mine's parliamentary group, which in the very nature of these things has its own hierarchy of officers. This year Mr Mason is vice-chairman of the group, and by the natural operation of Buggins' Law he will be chairman next year.

That elevated position gives him the right to sit *ex officio* on the NUM national executive, but only for his year of office, mark you. He cannot vote, but he can speak on issues where he is called upon to help. He will therefore have a ringside seat at the NUM politicking, but he won't be in the ring.

There have been a regular feature of critics' reviews, including this newspaper's, for the past five years.

The landlord is Allied Breweries, whose beer appears to promote leaks in the ceiling as well as nearer the ground. Relations between the brewery and the theatre are a little bitter at present, not least because Allied asked for a 125 per cent rent increase to £8,500 a year despite the ruinwater effects, while at the same time donating £19,999 to the Royal Opera House to improve conditions backstage.

Within hours of my telephone call wondering whether charity, or even an asphalt patch, might not begin nearer home, Allied's subcontractors were fixing the roof, and a promised £8,000 in repairs and safety measures were said to be in hand.

I feel, however, that I can claim no credit. But some may go to *The Times* theatre critic, whose review of the King's Head's latest success, *Cat in the Hat*, made ample reference to dripping ceilings and an atmosphere "having the intimacy of a steam bath."

Och, och

Any country so given to argument, revelry and bagpipes as Scotland naturally needs stout walls between households. Nothing strains relations faster than high-decibel anger, carousing, or a badly-played pibroch leaking through the brickwork.

According to Dr Robin MacKenzie, senior lecturer in acoustics at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, department

of building, noise pollution, has indeed reached epidemic proportions. The Science Research Council has given the department £42,000 to study the transmission of noise through buildings, a subject on which Dr MacKenzie already has sound views.

The problem, as ever, is cost. Many old tenements built of dense, sound-deadening stone can swallow the most dreadful din without a decibel penetrating next door. New flats run into trouble when the material in the dividing wall is too lightweight, and there may also be a problem of unadorned hollow in the bricks designed to take mortar.

The trouble is that while strict control is kept over drains and other parts of the house, soundproofing is never tested. The Government admits that 2.5 million people in Britain are bothered by noises from neighbours.

The problem has to be dealt with at the construction stage, because once a badly insulated room is built, the only way of curing it is virtually to build another room inside it. It is not something you can wallpaper over. Dr MacKenzie declared, quietly,

### Lighthouse last word

Positively the last word on the King's Cross Lighthouse mystery. Spurred by a reader and by courtesy of the owners, I have made an expedition to the roof of the building outside the railway terminus on which sits this seemingly pointless minaret. I can report that it is of wooden construction covered in zinc, can only be entered from the room below through a trapdoor too small to admit a man, and is completely empty.

Meanwhile more readers have offered theories. T. E. Howard of Enfield thinks it may have been part of a pavilion from the grounds of Bagnice House, supposed summer residence of Nell Gwynn, demolished to make way for the station. L. H. Collins of Highgate guesses it may be the remains of a short-lived and apparently shoddy memorial to George IV, which stood here until 1845 and gave the area its name.

However it is, or was, it is unlikely to return there now longer. A GLC road-widening scheme threatens to demolish

the entire corner block as soon as cash is available to do so.

Finally, I offer my own theory that it is a lookout tower built by frustrated King's Cross commuters, and I surmise that they sent up a man with a powerful telescope to scan the horizon for any sign of the coaches to form the 18.20 to Hatfield.

It's a cruel world. Mr John Panzeri of East Croydon wrote to his local social security office asking, in view of ravaging inflation, for an increase in his supplementary benefit. Back came form A124 with the reply: "Thank you for your letter. On checking your benefit we discovered we have been over-paying you £2 per week. Your benefit has now been adjusted accordingly." At least they had the decency not to backdate it.

Sir William told me yesterday that he had always reserved the right to leave this part-time but none the less demanding post of sifting through comparative data on public sector pay awards after a year. He pointed out that work on the teachers' claim and the large volume of other demands flowing from last year's winter of discontent will be complete by the time he leaves. Which makes it a good time to go for a man with other commitments.

Nevertheless, the departure of Sir William, known affectionately in his pre-days as Telephone Bill, will intensify interest in what the Government intends for the comparability exercise, given that the very concept seems to have fallen decisively out of fashion.

Alan Hamilton





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## MR MUGABE'S MARXISM

Mr Mugabe says he is a Marxist. Mr Julian Amery says that Mr Mugabe's victory has brought Soviet influence to within a few hundred miles of the mineral resources of South Africa. Sir Ian Gilmour, on the other hand, says that there is no evidence that Mr Mugabe is under Soviet influence. Mr Ian Smith says he discovered in London that Mr Mugabe is a pragmatist. The Russians, meanwhile, seem only moderately pleased by his victory since they gave their main support to Mr Nkomo.

Behind this labelling game there is a serious question, which is whether Mr Mugabe's victory will in fact turn out to be a victory for Moscow. The answer at this stage is that it is unlikely to do so. Africa has not provided fertile soil for doctrinaire communism. In the first wave of decolonization the Soviet Union made very little headway. By the end of the 1960s Guinea was almost the only success, and even that faded away. In the 1970s it made more headway because it was willing to provide arms to those who wanted them. In Angola it was able to exploit a civil war in which South Africa and the United States were on the other side. Its Cuban proxies remain there because the fighting continues. It made gains in Nigeria because of the civil war against Biafra. It was welcomed in Ethiopia because of the dispute with Somalia and the rebellion in Eritrea. It could make itself useful to Mozambique

because of the guerrilla war in Rhodesia; it may lose influence there now that the war is over. Mr Mugabe is a clever and well-informed man. He knows all this perfectly well, and he knows that the Soviet Union has done relatively little for Africa except provide weapons, missiles, advisers and Cuban soldiers. He must also know that it has little to offer in the way of aid and trade. Its need for raw materials from Africa is limited, and so are the goods it has to sell. It has shown very little interest in helping the poor and the starving. Nor does it offer a particularly encouraging or appropriate model as a political system or a developing economy except to the extent that it provides a theoretical justification for taking power into the hands of one party. The Chinese have shown a more sensitive understanding of African needs but their resources are even more limited.

This does not mean that the Russians will not try to find openings in Zimbabwe. They and their allies will move in with large embassies. They will offer advice and scholarships and technical assistance, and probably arms too. They will find allies among young intellectuals and they will probably be looking for ways of promoting discord between blacks and whites. It seems unlikely, however, that they will gain a determining influence unless things go very wrong indeed.

In the longer run, certainly, they will have somewhat better placed to pursue their interests in Africa. They want to expand their influence there at the expense of the West and the Chinese and win credibility as the friend of developing and non-aligned countries. They want the fruits of their support for "wars of liberation". They are acutely aware of the West's dependence on African raw materials and the sea lanes around the Cape, and they would like to dominate them. They also want to prepare themselves for the day when, as they assume, South Africa breaks down. All these aims are, however, served better by slow diplomatic consolidation than by attempts to impose direct control through client regimes, which they probably know is beyond their reach in Africa, where nationalism is always stronger than Marxism.

The Russians are perfectly capable of fomenting trouble. But for the whites in Rhodesia or the governments of the west to panic because Mr Mugabe chooses to flaunt the Marxist label is to risk promoting a self-fulfilling prophecy. Mr Mugabe has his beliefs but he is also, as Mr Smith says, a pragmatist. He may be tempted to use the Russians if he finds he needs them. It should be the object of the Rhodesian whites and of the western powers to ensure that he does not need them.

## IN BREACH OF THE CONVENTION?

The first report of the Home Affairs Select Committee on the government's proposed new immigration rules is a disappointment. It is to be hoped that future reports of that and other select committees will reveal rather more of their views than the conclusion that "we do not think it possible or desirable for us to form any judgment. We leave it to members to form their own conclusions on reading the evidence". There is more to the function of select committees than the simple presentation of what they have been told by witnesses.

Nevertheless the report does shed light on the narrow question to which the committee was addressing itself: are the proposed rules contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights? If they are, it is not necessarily true that the government will feel obliged to abandon its plans. It does, however, suggest that it would have to consider seriously whether it wishes to flout the international

obligations which adherence to the Convention entails. The government has not admitted that the rules might be in contravention of the human rights convention, but neither have ministers provided any convincing reasons which might lead to the conclusion that they are not. Nor has anyone else.

The rules particularly under criticism would limit the right of husbands or fiancés to join British women living here unless the women were either born in the United Kingdom or (under a subsequent concession by the Home Secretary) having one parent born here. This evidence leads to the conclusion that the rules would almost certainly be in breach of Article 8 of the Convention, protecting the right to respect for family life, as read with Article 14, which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, race or ethnic origin. The rules might also be in breach of Article 12, conferring on men

and women of marriageable age the right to marry and found a family, as read with Article 14.

The select committee held only two sessions at which evidence was given by witnesses, and it read a few written memoranda. It therefore cannot be said to have investigated the issue before it thoroughly. The quality of the evidence, however, was strong, not least that of Lord Scarman, and it should be given weight by the government. The pity of it is that even if the government's objective in proposing the new rules—reducing abuse of immigration policy by some men from the Indian sub-continent—was accepted, the numbers affected would be in the region of one or two thousand a year, and this would decline as more and more women of Asian origin were born in this country. It is really necessary for the British government to show itself to be in deliberate breach of its moral and legal international undertakings for such a puny result?

## WHERE BLACK IS BOUNTIFUL

We are all in it—householders who pay the odd job man in cash, those who use office telephones for private calls, those who rob banks. All are participants in the so-called "black economy", that part of the country's economic life which goes unrecorded by official, especially fiscal, statistics.

Just how big and black the black economy is cannot be known for sure, since it is by definition hidden from public and official scrutiny.

A year ago Sir William Pile, then chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, said it was "not implausible" that income not declared for tax purposes might amount to 7.5 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, a "moonlighting" which produced a "frisson" in those who saw it as evidence that years of high taxation and incomes policy, voluntary and involuntary, had driven a significant proportion of the working population into "fiddling" to make ends meet.

This week there was published an estimate by the Central Statistical Office that the black economy accounts for only just over 3.5 per cent of the total national product. Even allowing for different methods of computation, there is still a very wide divergence between the two official estimates. The CSO poses the question: have tax evasion and other fraudulent behaviour reached epidemic proportions? The answer, if one accepts the CSO's figure, must, in respect of this country, be no; but if one takes Sir William Pile's figure the answer is altogether less certain—though even on his reckoning.

Our economy is not as black as Italy's, for instance, where "moonlighting" is endemic and income tax evasion is almost a national sport. But any large move in that direction would be deplorable.

In matters of personal finance it is easy to deceive oneself by euphemism. Fiddling tax returns does not sound so bad as cheat-

ing one's neighbour. Yet that is what it comes down to. It is shifting a liability to pay tax on to others. It may take time to work through the system but the arithmetic of taxation and public expenditure means that a shortfall has eventually to be made up.

It would be unrealistic to expect the population of this country to become, to a man, paragons of fiscal virtue, and the £2,000m of lost tax which the CSO estimate implies is probably a figure that has to be lived with. It might even be thought that £2,000m is a price worth paying for the social safety valve which the hidden economy may be said to represent, and for the undoubted convenience of service that it promotes. But the conditions which foster the black economy are unhealthy to society. They conduce to corruption. The corruption at first may be petty, popular and even approved, but it can only prepare the way for something a good deal worse.

From Thomas More to Land, from Canaan through Disraeli to Churchill, there has always been an instinct in Britain to bridge into Europe, but this has been countered by the self-justification of the English character. I see the abandonment of the Rome Scholarships in the light of these historical movements and deplore it. In with the Treaty, out with the Scholarship—what an ironic betrayal of the ideals of 1851.

There is another context within which such a decision must be viewed, and of which it is an indication. That fine art, drawing and painting, has been in the forefront of the speculative mind has never in history been doubted. The realisation that a divorce of the fine art mind from the world of design was unthinkable was the cause of the founding of the Society of Arts, the Royal College of Art and the Royal Academy of Arts. It was a very much feared that what we will see in the course of the next three or four years is the debasement of fine art. It will lose its position as the cutting edge of the inquiring mind on visual matters in favour of some utilitarian design principle, bound up with quantitatively practical results such as would justify money spent. Such a change would never raise the standards of art and design in England: only a true appreciation of the role of fine art and its proper utilization will do that.

Yours sincerely,  
PATRICK REYNOLDS,  
Head of Fine Art,  
Central School of Art and Design,  
Southampton Row, WC1.  
March 4.

## End of Rome scholarship

From Dr Patrick Reynolds  
Sir, Professor de Francia's letter (March 4) regarding the winding up of the Rome Scholarships is deeply disturbing. Surely it is ironic that at the very time when these are to be disbursed, the Treaty of Rome should bind Great Britain ever more firmly to Europe: in an oblique way they are connected.

## Victims of Everest

From Mrs Audrey Salkeld  
Sir, It was reported in your pages last week that a British body had been found high on Everest last year by a Chinese climber who had himself subsequently killed. It led naturally enough to speculation whether it may have been either Mallory or Irvine who disappeared in 1924 during the first attempt somewhere above 8,450 metres.

Dr Michael Ward, currently in Peking, has been told by Shih Chan Chu, leader of Chinese Everest expeditions of 1960 and 1975, how in 1960 they had found a European body just below the North Col (at 8,400m) dressed in "green down clothing". When this was reported at the time, it was considered that it must have been the body of Maurice Wilson, a lone eccentric who attempted Everest in 1924, and whose body, tent and diary were found for the first time in the following year. Though it was considered that it might have resurfaced at some time during the quarter of a century before the Chinese arrived. The down clothing was a mystery since the climbers about him wearing a mufti pullover and grey flannels. However, they wrapped his body in his green tent when they buried it. His sleeping bag was not found, so it is difficult to explain the down the Chinese say they saw.

life on the upper slopes. And again, the down clothing is a stumbling block. The only climber to have experimented with eiderdown padded dress at that time was Professor George Finch, and he certainly did not leave any on the mountain. Down clothing was not generally used by British mountaineers until after the War, by which time the North side of Everest was clearly a westerner's chance there may have been another who went completely undetected and perished on the mountain.

However, since 1921, forty-nine people have been killed during the course of expeditions to Everest—16 of these on the Northern slopes, and a further 16 above scree-covered slopes on the Southern and Western side. There are obviously, therefore, a great many bodies lying on Everest.

AUDREY SALKELD,  
Tone Road,  
Clevedon, Avon.  
February 27.

## When contempt law should apply

From Mr Robin Day

Sir, As one who served on the Phillimore Committee on Contempt of Court, may I express concern at the Government's recommended proposals for changing the law relating to contempt in criminal cases. The Attorney-General is reported (The Times, March 3), as saying that the Government's forthcoming Bill on Contempt of Court would, in criminal cases, make the law of contempt apply from the moment that a summons or warrant of arrest has been issued, or an arrest has been made. This was considered and rejected by the Phillimore Committee.

What the Government propose would admittedly be clearer than the present English law, under which the starting-point is when criminal proceedings are "imminent". But the Government's proposal would be more restrictive for the press than the present law, and more restrictive still than the Phillimore Committee's recommendation. After careful consideration as to when contempt should begin to apply in criminal proceedings, the Phillimore Committee concluded as follows:

"The choice lies between an earlier moment, such as the issue of a warrant for the arrest, or possibly the actual arrest, of the wanted man and a later moment such as when the accused is charged or first appears in court. The disadvantage of a later date is that it would allow comparatively unrestricted comment during a police search for the wanted man which might culminate at any moment in an arrest and charge. On the other hand, a warrant for arrest is usually issued in private, and even an actual arrest may not, for good reasons, be immediately announced by the police. In these circumstances the police will not know whether they were at risk. Moreover, if the wanted man was never found publication would be restricted, at least in theory, as long as the warrant for his arrest still existed. We have come to the conclusion that the right point in England and Wales is the moment when the suspected man is charged or a summons served; and in Scotland when the person is first publicly charged on petition or otherwise, or at the first public hearing of the summary complaint as the case may be."

It should be emphasized that no one on the Phillimore Committee was in favour of any change in the law which could lead to trial by press or television. But it was very much concerned that the law of contempt should be strictly confined to circumstances which involved prejudice to a case before a court, and which could not be appropriately dealt with under some other offence. The law of contempt should be strictly confined to circumstances which involved prejudice to a case before a court, and which could not be appropriately dealt with under some other offence. The law of contempt should be strictly confined to circumstances which involved prejudice to a case before a court, and which could not be appropriately dealt with under some other offence.

The Press Council and others concerned will no doubt be taking this matter up with the Attorney-General.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN DAY,  
c/o BBC TV Studios,  
Lime Grove, W12.

## Flowers Report economies

From Mrs Pauline K. Ashley

Sir, The Institute of Laryngology and Otology is a small but vital postgraduate institute doing important work, particularly in the neglected but expanding field of deafness. The Flowers Report on medical education proposes that it should be taken over by one of the new large undergraduate groupings. Some link with an established organization of this kind might be beneficial. But to break this institute into pieces and lose them within a vast uncoordinated university is a disaster. Each is unique and the loss of any one should not be accepted without careful consideration, particularly as some of the Flowers proposals for change do not appear to have arisen from a balancing of the likely damage to the specialties against the possible financial gain.

During the 1970s 62,000 allotments were sold off or developed, while in the same period applications on waiting lists increased by 1,600 per cent. Over 120,000 people in England and Wales are now waiting for allotments—not an indication of declining interest.

Allotment gardening can supplement household budgets to a great extent. The model plot at Wisley Gardens yields produce to the value of £130 a year. However, such enterprise can only flourish with the full cooperation of central and local government. The Local Government Bill presently before Parliament would seriously weaken central control over this important and neglected local service.

Friends of the Earth are pressing for the complete withdrawal of these proposals and a strengthening of allotment law so that local authorities will be able to meet the continuing demand for allotments.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN FARLEIGH,  
Friends of the Earth,  
9 Poland Street, W1.  
March 4.

## Cuts in the BBC's music services

From the Controller of Music, BBC

Sir, Sir Anthony Lewis's plea (March 3), made on behalf of the Head of Music Colleges and of their students will naturally command sympathy in the musical profession and among music-lovers. The international prestige of this country in music has indeed never stood higher.

The fact remains that an inadequate licence—£34, when we needed £40—has left us no alternative but to reduce and reorganize our orchestral resources. Our proposals, still to be negotiated with the Musicians' Union, will leave us with six orchestras—three symphonic, three light—which is six orchestras more than the number employed by our increasingly profitable competitors in commercial radio and television, and considerably more than any other broadcasting organization in the world.

The BBC will continue to contribute to the training of orchestral musicians through the National Centre for Orchestral Studies and the Royal Northern College of Music. It is clear, though, that we can no longer sustain the engagement on contract of 11 broadcasting orchestras.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT PONSOMBY,  
Controller, Music,  
BBC,  
Yalding House,  
156 Great Portland Street, W1,  
March 3.

## From the Marchioness of Aberdeen

Sir, Why Scotland? As an adopted Scot of some 41 years' standing, I find it very frustrating, to say the least, that because the population of Scotland is small, its musical output is considered of no consequence by the BBC and indeed is looked on as expendable.

Since the last battle for the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra was on some 20 years ago, Scotland has experienced a virtual cultural revolution with the rapid growth of Scottish orchestras—music of all kinds, and in particular in musical education—in all of which the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has played its part. And the revolution stretches beyond the shores of Scotland to the whole of the British Isles. The BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has provided many of our finest soloists and orchestral players with invaluable experience, without which their careers might never have taken flight. The extraordinary and strictly varied repertoire over the past four decades must surely be the envy of other British orchestras.

The loss to Scotland will be no less profound. This orchestra fulfils a function quite distinct from those of the SNO and the smaller orchestras which have matured in recent years. If the BBC's decision is based on the premise that other orchestras will be able to fill the void, they have been mistaken.

Yours faithfully,  
JUNE GORDON,  
Haddo House,  
Aberdeen,  
March 4.

## From Signor Carlo Maria Giulini and Mr Ernest Fleischmann

Sir, We were deeply shocked to learn that the BBC intends to disband the Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Eighty highly skilled musicians are going to lose jobs gained as a result of many years of difficult, intense professional training. The richly varied services of this splendid orchestra will no longer be available to audiences throughout the British Isles. An organization

that was responsible for important developments in the careers of such distinguished and gifted conductors as Sir Colin Davis, Sir Alexander Gibson, Andrew Davis and Simon Rattle will disappear as a result of bureaucratic edicts or accountants' calculations.

We have always looked to the BBC with unbounded admiration for the remarkable job it has done in transforming Britain from a *Land ohne Musik* into possibly the world's liveliest, most concentrated centre of musical activity. In fact, here in California we have helped to create the California Radio Music Network, modelled, in a humble way, on the BBC's music services, in order to develop the kind of enlightened and receptive audiences for which Britain is known.

The dissolution of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra would be tragic, not only for its immediate, shattering negative impact on Britain's musical culture but because it would further encourage those philistines who seek to solve monumental economic problems by withdrawing the minimal financial support needed for the survival of worthwhile arts institutions. We trust that there is still time for second, and more enlightened, thought.

Yours faithfully,  
CARLO MARIA GIULINI,  
Music Director,  
ERNEST FLEISCHMANN,  
Executive Director,  
Los Angeles Philharmonic  
Orchestra,  
135 North Grand Avenue,  
Los Angeles, California, 90012.  
March 4.

## From Dr Thomas Messenger and others

Sir, The decision of the BBC to axe five of its orchestras is in itself a devastating blow to the cultural life of this country. To include one of the country's major symphony orchestras in an act likely to have most serious repercussions. A contract with the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has been the springboard for many of Britain's most outstanding conductors, including Sir Colin Davis, Norman Del Mar, and Andrew Davis, to name but three. The orchestra has provided many of our finest soloists and orchestral players with invaluable experience, without which their careers might never have taken flight. The extraordinary and strictly varied repertoire over the past four decades must surely be the envy of other British orchestras.

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## Social Security frauds

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, The Minister for Social Security (March 1) saw fit to attack your Social Services Correspondent rather than answer the substance of the charges made against him. Research, he announced, will be carried out to crack down on social security fraud. Critics have asked, as did your Social Services Correspondent (February 27), whether this was the best use of scarce resources. Not only condoned social security abuse. But the Minister is less than honest in stating that the present crackdown will make it easier for genuine claimants to draw benefits to which they are entitled. When the last Tory Government announced a tightening up on social security abuse, Reg Prentice was speaking from the Labour benches. In response to these moves he said "anyone about widespread abuse is perpetrated by some of the most reactionary newspapers in the country and is used by the Tories for party reasons. Apart from the damage done in general, wide-scale abuse is perpetrated by people in need, because these myths help to create among some people the sense that there is something shameful about applying for benefits to which they are entitled."

The Minister does not face the fact that abuse is not limited to the social security system. Many of us are concerned about the extent of tax fraud. When challenged on this, the Social Security Minister said that the wide-scale abuse was not the Government was bearing in mind. But at the end of last week the Treasury announced the establishment of an independent committee to review the enforcement powers of the Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise departments. We are told that this new committee will be asked to weigh the merits of more stringent measures with the law against the need to avoid excessive burdens on taxpayers. Many people are reading this as a prelude to curtailing tax inspectors' powers to crack down on tax abuse. Yet the latest Report of the Board of Inland Revenue details the increase in revenue gained for tax payers by Inland Revenue officers. I give but one example. "In the year to 31st October 1978 adjustments to profits made by local inspectors amounted to about £550 million in favour of the Revenue and about £45 million in favour of the taxpayer" (Cmd 8222, February 1980, p. 11).

It is this failure to maintain a fair balance and crack down equally on abuses which cost the taxpayer so dearly, which lends credence to the charge that the Government's main motive is to undermine public support for the welfare state.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK FIELD,  
House of Commons,  
March 3.

## Le mot juste

From Mr F. G. Clark

Sir, I would like to take issue with Ian Murray (Paris Diary, February 27) on a point of fact: the final "e" in the name *Concorde* was not put there at French insistence. It was my son who first proposed the name and the French spelling was adopted because "concorde" was felt to signify something closer and warmer than the more formal "concord".

After working for a number of years in close cooperation with the French, I tend to think that they are fellow-members of the human race and that a report by a French journalist living and working in

## Matrimonial homes

From Lord Simon of Glaisdale

Sir, Mr Nigel Thompson's letter of February 23 usefully exemplifies a general misunderstanding. He writes as a divorcee whose former wife was held entitled to a third of the value of their matrimonial home. He fears that with co-ownership she would have had a half, and his home would have been lost.

The Bill, however, applies to marriage and no divorce. One of its purposes is to ensure that a wife who stands by her marriage is treated by the law no less favour-

## Deterrence with clear intent

From Mr Hugh Hanning

Sir, Sir John Glubb is right in saying (March 3) that to avoid a world war we must be both strong and friendly towards the Russians. But neither of these qualities will be enough unless accompanied by clarity: third member of the tried clarity.

To the Russians the West's present policy outside the NATO area is not clear. On the contrary, a vague dangerous school of western diplomacy is at large, arguing that we should "keep the Russians guessing". I suspect that this emanates from sheer bureaucratic laziness. But whatever its origin, we would do well to remember that both world wars were caused by failing to give the aggressor clear warning, and allowing him to guess wrong. No serious attempt was made to implement deterrence.

Today, no attempt has so far been made in respect of Yugoslavia, though we are being granted several weeks' grace. In spite of all we have learnt about the value of deterrence in the last thirty years, we still seem content to keep the Russians guessing as to what we will do after Tito dies. From repeated inquiries, I am convinced that we are also keeping ourselves guessing.

Deterrence need not by any means necessarily be military. It can be economic. The West still has some powerful economic cudgels with which the Russians would prefer not to be hit. In respect of such economic warfare, we would surely at least involve stringent economic retribution if the Soviet Union upset that country's neutrality. But whatever we intend to do, it is absolutely essential to warn the other side of our intentions in advance. Failure to do this would be precisely the failure of Earl Grey, in the same part of the world, in 1914.

Yours, etc,  
HUGH HANNING,  
18 Montpellier Row,  
Blackheath, SE3.  
March 4.

## Borstal girls

From Mr Andrew F. Rutherford

Sir, The letter from Mr D. C. Drew (February 27) concludes that the young women locked up in Bulwood Borstal are surely privileged to be in such beautiful surroundings. This comment is in the tradition of earlier rationales for incarceration, such as that propounded by the Superintendent of the Illinois State House for Delinquent Boys in 1902, that delinquents be "taken away from evil associations and temptations, away from the moral and physical filth and contagion, out of the gaslight and sewer gas, away out into the woods and fields free from temptation and contagion, out into the sunlight and the starlight and the pure sweet air of the meadows..."

Mr Drew's suggestion that this policy of penal isolation is alleviated by the presence in the institution of a superior probation officer is unlikely to find favour with the women at Bulwood Hall or their families and friends.

It is 10 years since the late Sir Kenneth Younger and his colleagues on the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System were given their remit to review arrangements for dealing with young adult offenders. Bulwood Hall is, sadly, only one of many reminders of the failure by successive governments to implement the recommendations of the Younger Report of 1974 that an increasing proportion of young adult offenders receive non-custodial sentences. The sentencing trend since 1974 has been in the opposite direction to that recommended by the Younger Committee, and it is to be hoped that the present Government will take early action to stem the escalating use of penal custody.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW F. RUTHERFORD,  
Senior Lecturer,  
Professional Social Work Course,  
Department of Adult Education,  
University of Southampton,  
Southampton,  
February 29.

## Monstrous behaviour

From Professor Stuart Kirby

Sir, Mr Gabriel Romay's information on "Nerbie's" Soviet connection (February 16)—a notorious monster reported in the Soviet Union—is deeply interesting. Are monstrous beasts aware that there is also a reputedly a Japanese cousin? The phenomenon has been reported—eye, and seen by sober eyes—in Lake Kuchuro in Japan's northern island of Hokkaido (where I was recently resident). There are photographs of Kuchie (instantly rhymed with Kuchie) and her various rhymed counterparts and her was (from time immemorial she has been a she).

Least scoffers opine that the "Japanese always copy everything" grossly that is now in any case grossly out of date. I hasten to add that this is an ancient certainty of the aboriginal Ainu, who were in Hokkaido long before the Japanese. They have a beautiful legend that long ago when the world was new, two twin stars fell from the sky. One came down in Lake Kuchuro, the other far away to the west. We now know, into Loch Ness. Ever since, "Kuchie" has been calling to "Nerbie" (in the local pronunciation)—utilizing, according to a popular Japanese song, the modern method of communicating via the stars—assuring of her remembrance and longing to meet her sister again.

Sir, this is no anecdote. Evidence has been in the hands of the City Fathers of Inverness, to whom last year the City of Bishara by Lake Kuchuro proposed becoming a sister-city (what we would call twin-city). Unfortunately this was deemed impracticable because of distance. Japanese scientists have meanwhile been seeking Nerbie in her bed. I propose a British Kuchie Expedition, to which my wife and I would be glad to make documentation available.

Yours sincerely,  
STUART KIRBY,  
Professor Emeritus,  
University of Aston,  
57 Selly Park Road,  
Birmingham,  
February 22.







**T**HE two million citizens of Alberta have always known how to throw a party. Visitors to the Calgary Stampede and Edmonton's Klondike Days will testify to the sore heads and enthusiasms resulting from these events alone, apart from the stamina just to survive.

This year the province has reached a milestone in its history: it is 75 years old, with its birthday falling on September 1. Although the planning began three years ago and the celebrations began on January 1 there is now a momentum to make 1980 a year to remember.

Seventy-five figures largely on everything the province does or produces. The emblem is carried on everything from tee-shirts to pens, from logos to letter-heads and personal cards to car stickers.

Mr Bob Dowling, a former Minister of Business Development and Tourism, is commissioner of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Commission. A stocky figure with greying hair, he has a tremendous appetite for the task that was pressed on him.

To get public reaction to its intended programme the commission asked Alberta's citizens to submit ideas on how the birthday should be celebrated and they have so far received more than 1,800 proposals.

Mr Dowling said he wished the commission could have provided funding for all the ideas suggested. The commission has decided to use 200 of the proposals made and it believes they reflect the scope and variety of the submissions received.

A budget of \$75m (about £28m) has been set aside with the largest amount of \$41.5m going directly to those living in the province, with a per capita grant of \$20 which will benefit every man, woman and child and will be distributed to every city, town and municipal authority. In addition Indian settlements and special areas within the province will benefit.

Although some of the projects suggested are bigger than others it was felt that they were of the right quality and cost; among them are conferences and seminars, films, books, and a number of sports and recreations. Among the proposals is one to introduce live theatre to Alberta's deaf community.

Included in the budget figures are several government programmes, among which is the proposal to give 24 carat gold medallions to residents over 75 who were born or living in the province before September 1905. The first child born in the province this year will also receive a gold medal. Silver medallions will be presented to those residents reaching 75 and living in Alberta after the province's formation. Each child born this year will get a silver medallion, the design of which is being kept a closely-guarded secret. The medallions will be given on September 1.

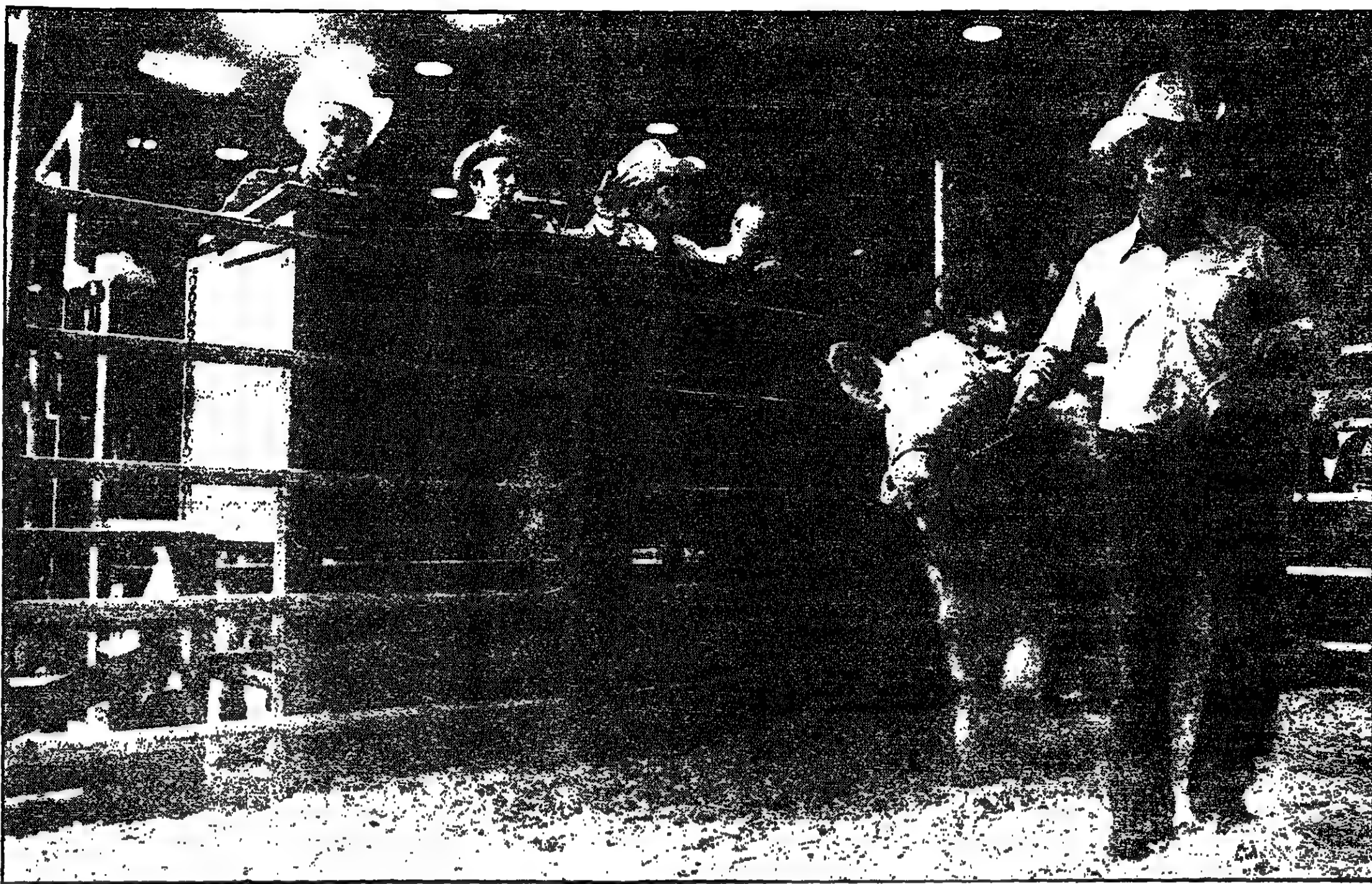
Perhaps the most lasting and ambitious project the Albertans are undertaking is the production of a Canadian encyclopaedia, the first since 1957. It will have 1,700 pages, more than three million words and 300 illustrations, including maps and drawings.

Hundreds of people across Canada will be involved and translation rights will be offered free to a Quebec publisher so that a French edition can appear simultaneously. The work will be printed in Alberta and be published early in 1985. To ensure that all Canadians will have access to the book the province is donating 28,000 copies to every school and library in the country.

Another part of the promotional activity is Homecoming '80, whereby Albertans—abroad or elsewhere in Canada—will be invited home to the celebrations. The first invitation was sent to Sir Peter Gadsden, the present Lord Mayor of London who is an Albertan.

Anthony Jones

# ALBERTA



## Untapped reserves will last for centuries

It is boom time in the Rockies. Alberta, a strip of a province, even by the standards of Canadian history, threatens to dwarf the economic performance of the rest of the country. Such is the hard-edged confidence that nothing—ministers and others in the know assure you—is impossible.

There seems no doubt that prosperity will go on in the foreseeable future. Granted, the oil is finite and the wealth flowing from it of a temporary nature, but there are still enormous untapped reserves of gas; about 300 years of coal, and hydro and forestry resources that as yet have been scarcely touched. Indeed, Canada's Quarterly Provincial Forecast says that in the 1970s real growth in the province was double that of the rest of the nation and in the 1980s its advance will triple that of the other provinces as a group.

This, then, is a province up to its gunwales in oil and gas royalties, but with problems and pressures coming from all directions. Mr Peter Lougheed, Premier of the Progressive Conservative provincial Government, appreciates that there has to be some national recycling of the revenues. But he has warned Ottawa, the federal capital, that unless Alberta is given a substantial increase in its oil prices to the rest of Canada, he will go ahead and set them himself.

Such a move would precipitate a constitutional crisis since trade between provinces is a federal concern. But Albertans are becoming a little angry at the lack of help in allowing Alberta oil to be sold at a price only slightly below that prevailing in the United States, which itself is likely to be paying the world price before the end of the year.

The man-in-the-street shows little diplomacy in putting his view: "It is our oil and the rest of Canada should pay the market price for it. They (the federal government of the day) gave us little help in the 1950s; we got hand-outs while the golden triangle of Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto were cosseted and warm." So strong are the feelings that pickers on cars proclaim: "Let those eastern bastards freeze in the dark."

Newfoundland is not included in these strictures perhaps because the "Newfies" are likely to produce offshore oil themselves within the next five years and change their status from "have not province" with 25 per cent unemployment. The powerful and respected *Globe and Mail* of

Toronto supported Alberta in a tough editorial last year at the time of the twentieth annual premiers' conference in Quebec. The paper asked if Mr William Davis, the Premier of Ontario, expected his plans for spending Alberta's riches to be taken seriously. It questioned Mr Davis's special pleading that Ontario should have a dispassionate at the expense of Alberta, because Alberta happened to have the luck—and the oil—at the moment.

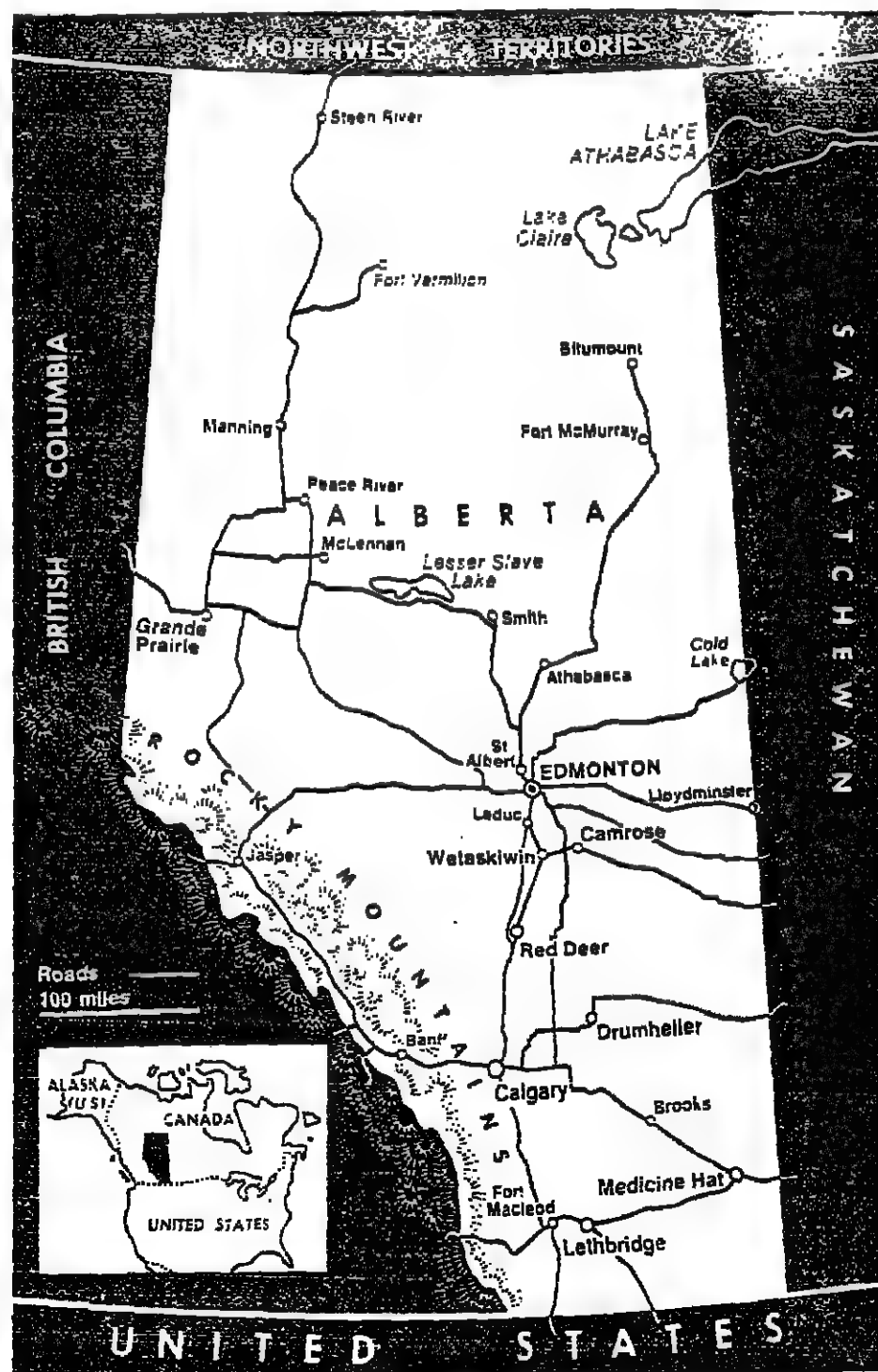
Mr Davis would have Ottawa seize from the producing provinces the oil revenues above a \$2-a-barrel increase. He would have it done by negotiation, if possible, but by fiat if necessary. The proposals, *The Globe and Mail* says, are unfair and unsound. Alberta has the same right to use its natural resources to enhance its prosperity as Ontario. Much of Ontario's industry, it continues, is incapable of competing in world markets because it has been over-protected.

Mr Lougheed, on the other hand, says bluntly: "What is even more objectionable is that it purports to alter the ownership rights of provinces only with respect to oil and natural gas, leaving us rights over other natural resources such as timber, nickel, and hydro as they are at present."

The problem of what to do about oil prices in Alberta is one that will remain the concern of Mr Trudeau's new Government, and it must be resolved if there is not to be a continuation of the crisis that brought down Mr Joe Clark's government last December. So far Mr Trudeau has avoided setting out a coherent energy policy.

Alberta's oil wealth has been explained by Mr Peter Foster, a former British journalist who has written a book entitled *The Blue-Eyed Arabs: The Canadian Oil Establishment*. He states in down-to-earth terms what that wealth means and what could be bought if wished, with revenue pouring in at \$3,000m (about £1,115.2m) a year, or \$8.64m a day or \$100 a second. It could buy, theoretically, Rembrandt's portrait of his son Titus in five hours and 54 minutes or the Bank of Nova Scotia in a little under 117 days.

In its 75 years' history Alberta has been transformed from a pioneer society—it was originally part of the North-west Territories—to a dynamic and modern part of Canada. Its past has been largely stable, although it experienced difficult times in the 1930s.



when it was harshly treated. An important event, and a turning point, was the discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947. That discovery, combined with a solid agricultural base, has been the foundation from which has sprung the great wealth the province now has. Even so, Alberta is making big efforts to diversify its economy, particularly through an expansion of manufacturing activities. It is using its oil revenues to create petrochemical and food processing plants; and other aspects of the economy which depend on inter-

national trends are also benefiting. For example, the province's tourist industry attracts an increasing number of visitors from outside North America; the forestry industry can expand while still allowing timber growth, and there have been huge strides taken in social and cultural programmes. It is understandable that Albertans fight so hard to preserve their heritage. They enjoy the country's lowest tax rates, the highest budget surplus, no sales tax (about 74 per cent in neighbouring British Columbia and 11 per

continued on page 22

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## ALBERTA

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## New industry spreads

For the past 33 years oil has been the driving force behind Alberta's economy. But it took the world energy crisis of 1973 to make Alberta's oil from a resource of local interest to a resource of national importance. The result has been an increase in the search for conventional oil and gas and a significant surge in efforts to unlock the potential of the province's oil sands and heavy oil deposits.

That surge of interest has attracted the attention of international investors, bankers, manufacturers and corporations. There has been a significant increase in population growth. These factors have combined to create a building boom, both in the cities and in the resource areas which feed them.

Coping with this growth has been the main problem facing the Alberta Government, which is responsible for an area more than twice the size of England, Scotland and Wales.

The demand for high-paid construction workers, for example, has been so strong that Alberta-based manufacturing firms have been hard-pressed to compete for labour.

And while the large influx of well-paid workers has stimulated retail sales (eight of Ford's top 10 Canadian dealer ships are located in Edmonton and Calgary), it has also resulted in land and housing prices quadrupling over the past few years.

Crime rates in Edmonton and Calgary, 180 miles to the south, have both risen sharply as the two cities pushed towards their pasted half million population mark.

Both metropolitan areas in the past two years have issued building permits in excess of \$1,000 a year and that pace is expected to continue this year.

A recent survey by the Toronto-Dominion Bank forecast a 4.6 per cent real increase in the province's economy for 1980—a slight decline from the 5.5 per cent growth of last year and the 6.9 per cent growth of the past decade.

However, the province is on the verge of another wave of expansion, including a third oil sands plant and the first heavy oil recovery plant. These projects are

Peter Brewster  
business editor,  
Edmonton Journal

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This award will eventually result in the construction of two sawmills and a thermomechanical pulp and newsprint mill. BCPC, the Vancouver-based firm, plans to spend \$230m on the three projects and estimates that 1,000 jobs will be created. Mr. Leitch says that other areas could be added to the forestry reserves. "We have the resource; it is a question of when it will be developed."

He feels that the outlook for Alberta's forest industry is

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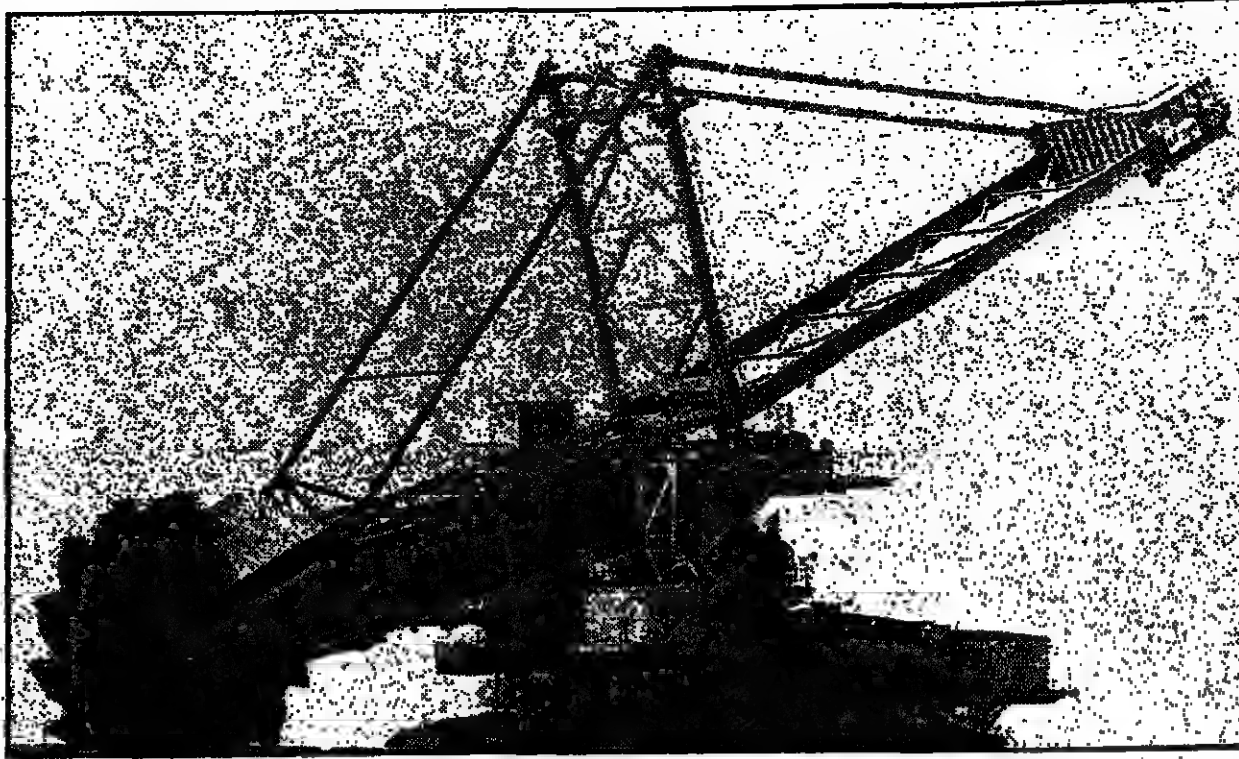
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## Energy province is the envy of others



to use imported oil receive a federal subsidy amounting to \$17 a barrel, to reduce their crude costs to the domestic level.

More than 80 per cent of Canada's domestic oil and gas production flows from Alberta wells. The Canadian Petroleum Association reports that Canadian oil production averaged 1,500,000 barrels a day in 1979 while natural gas production averaged 187 million cu metres a day.

The oil discovery at Leduc, now a dormitory community for Edmonton,

in 1947 was the first of numerous oil finds which changed Alberta from a sparsely populated agricultural region to a buoyant industrial region.

It was the Arab oil embargo, and resulting Opec (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) crude price increases, however, which made the province wealthy and economically powerful.

The 1970s was the period when the world recognized the importance of energy, Mr. Merv Leitch, the Alberta Energy Minister, says.

were receiving \$3 a barrel for their crude when the 1970s began and operating facilities at two thirds of their capacity because the market for the fairly expensive Alberta crude was limited. Even with the federal Government's

energy pricing policies the selling price of Alberta oil has increased more than fourfold and the field price of natural gas has increased more than 10 times.

Alberta has had very little surplus crude oil production since early 1974. In fact, Alberta oil fields are operating at capacity today and production from these aging fields is on the decline. The Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board's data suggests that Alberta's crude oil production has declined by 17 per cent in the past six years and similar decreases can be expected in the next six years.

A modern-day Gulliver at work in the world of oil giants, as this huge excavating machine ploughs into the sand in search of oil at Fort McMurray.

have proved oil sands production to be a tough, costly proposition. The first oil sands plant, which began production in 1967, only recently started generating profits. The second plant, the 125,000 barrel-a-day Syncrude plant, had to be rescued during construction by the combined efforts of the federal, Alberta and Ontario governments. Syncrude has been operating for 19 months, but continues to face severe production problems and consequently is losing money.

Two more massive oil sands projects, each capable of producing 140,000 barrels daily, are proposed for development by 1987. These two projects, which are estimated to cost \$5,000 each, will provide an important stimulus for economic activity in Alberta for three quarters of the 1980s. Construction of both these projects is scheduled to begin in the autumn if the governments of Alberta and Canada and industry can come to a satisfactory agreement on oil pricing and tax.

Alberta's vast supplies of oil and gas are attracting other industries to the province. Edmonton already has three large refineries, and industry plans suggest it will be Canada's largest refining centre by the end of the 1980s.

Natural gas exploration has, however, been extremely successful and sizeable new discoveries continue to be reported almost every week. In fact Alberta has tremendous gas reserves available for export after ensuring that its own requirements are met for the next 30 years.

The province's reserves of 1,000,000 million barrels of bitumen or heavy oil hold the promise of even greater production levels in the decades ahead. Most of the resource is too deep for extraction by surface mining, which is the only commercially proved oil sands production technology. Even so, there are 8,000 million barrels—an amount equal to Canada's remaining conventional oil reserves—which can be mined economically.

The past efforts, however,

Tom Campbell  
energy editor,  
Edmonton Journal

## Rich in a renewable resource—timber

Alberta became widely known during the 1970s for its fossil fuel wealth and its potential for growth has also received considerable international attention.

What is not usually known is that the province, especially the northern half, is also rich in a renewable resource, timber. And, as Alberta enters the 1980s, development of the timber will be an important goal of the provincial Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. Merv Leitch, the minister, says a 3,500,000-acre timber allocation in 1979 to British Columbia Forest Products (BCFP) in the Berland River-Fox Creek area of west-central Alberta will provide the stimulus for forestry growth in the first half of the decade.

This award will eventually result in the construction of two sawmills and a thermomechanical pulp and newsprint mill. BCPC, the Vancouver-based firm, plans to spend \$230m on the three projects and estimates that 1,000 jobs will be created. Mr. Leitch says that other areas could be added to the forestry reserves. "We have the resource; it is a question of when it will be developed."

He feels that the outlook for Alberta's forest industry is

is uncertain because of the depressed housing market in the United States, Alberta's most important market for wood. "I think the industry will be healthy, but it is a question of how healthy," he adds.

Mr. Fred McDougall, Mr. Leitch's deputy, feels that the decade ahead promises steady growth for the forest industry. He points to the planned construction of the BCFP pulp and newsprint mill—completion date is set for the mid-1980s—as being an important new development.

At present, Alberta has two producing pulp mills, St. Regis pulp and paper mill at Hinton, 290 km west of Edmonton, and the Jasper National Park, and the Procter & Gamble Cellulose mill at Grande Prairie, 450 km north-west of Edmonton.

Mr. McDougall says both pulp mills are expected to expand in the 1980s. A vital concern of the department of energy and natural resources is the need to make better use of the province's hardwood, especially poplar.

The province is allowed to cut 500 million ft of poplar wood each year. However, we are using only approximately 1 per cent of that. I think a major thrust during the 1980s will be to encourage poplar exportation," Mr. McDougall adds.

Three areas of northern Alberta are considered potential development areas during the 1980s. The provincial Government would like to see a pulp mill developed in north-eastern Alberta, near the province's heavy oil sands developments. There is also room for a successful lumbering operation west of Rocky Mountain House, in west-central Alberta and for a sawmill and/or pulp mill north-west of Peace River.

While the government spokesmen see some short-term difficulties, in time the forest industry, as with Alberta's energy industry, will be selling to a market in short supply. Mr. McDougall predicts that more and more forest companies will look to Alberta for raw timber supplies. The growing scarcity of timber in North America will bring an increasing interest in the province's remaining timber.

A.M.

## Black gold gives a lead in natural wealth

Alberta's mineral production during 1979 exceeded \$12,900m, or almost half the total Canadian mineral production of \$26,000m.

Alberta's lead in mineral production results largely from the petroleum and natural gas industry, which together generate about 96 per cent of Alberta's mineral wealth.

However, Alberta does have other minerals, and one of the most important is coal. The province's vast coal reserves already fuel two thirds of Alberta's installed electric generation capacity. Moreover, a rapidly expanding industry is extracting high quality coal from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to supply markets in the Orient.

Alberta does not have any metallic mineral production, although non-commercial deposits have been found in the foothills. There are vast reserves of low-grade iron ore in the Clear Hills-Peace River region of north-western Alberta, but the efforts of private and government organizations have not yet developed a commercial extraction process.

Uranium, which has triggered an economic boom in neighbouring Saskatchewan, has been found only in small quantities in the Canadian Shield and Athabasca

regions of north-eastern Alberta. The Alberta Government is revising legislation in expectation of a discovery.

Metallic minerals and uranium in neighbouring areas have been of great economic importance to Alberta since prospectors made fort Edmonton boom as they headed to the Klondike gold rush in the Yukon in 1898. Alberta, particularly Edmonton, is the transportation and supply centre for the Yukon, Northwest Territories and northern Saskatchewan. Alberta's Conservative Government, although a self-proclaimed proponent of private enterprise, used some of its massive oil tax revenue to buy back Western Air Lines, which serves north-western Canada, as a means of ensuring Alberta's strategic economic ties with the north.

Canada is a leading international exporter of sulphur and most of this production is extracted from Alberta's natural gas. Raw gas, particularly that produced from deep wells drilled in the Rocky Mountain foothills, contains high concentrations of sulphur in the form of dead-end, and highly corrosive, hydrogen sulphide gas. Massive processing plants, located near the gas fields, treat the gas flow and extract the yellow-coloured

element—sulphur. Alberta's sulphur production exceeds 6,400,000 tonnes annually and generates sales revenues of \$100m a year.

The Alberta oil sands are often referred to as Alberta's "ace-in-the-hole." If this is true, then certainly merits the title of king, Alberta's Energy Resources Conservation Board estimates the province's recoverable coal reserves at 13,400 million tonnes, including 2,350 million tonnes of high-quality bituminous coal. The Canadian Coal Association estimates that deeper seams, at present considered beyond economic reach, could contain several thousand million tonnes.

Alberta's first major non-renewable resource industry, but production dipped to two million tonnes annually after railways locomotives switched to diesel fuel in the late 1940s. Coal production increased in the late 1950s to fuel thermal electricity generation, and in the late 1960s, the first metallurgical coal mines were opened to ship to steel mills in Japan and later Korea.

Alberta's coal production during the first 10 months of 1979 was 13,800,000 tonnes, of which 7,700,000 tonnes was mined by strip operations on the plains for local power plants.

In the foothills, opencast and underground mines produced 3,800,000 tonnes of metallurgical coal for the Orient and strip mines produced 2,600,000 tonnes of high quality thermal coal for power plants in Ontario.

Alberta's 1979 production of 16 million tonnes was the highest in Canada. The province's energy board is forecasting that up to 20 new mines, expanding production to 80 million tonnes annually, will be opened in the next 25 years. Three quarters of this production will be for local electric generation. Alberta public services plan to add one 400 MW coal-fired power plant at a cost of \$300m every year during the 1980s to keep up with power requirements. Bituminous coal is the first choice for power generation in Alberta, because mining costs are so low that power plants, by the end of this decade, are expected to be able to generate electricity for little more than one cent per kilowatt hour.

More coal will also be sold to export markets. Union Oil Company of Canada is seeking government approval to open a 5100m mine, capable of producing three million tonnes of thermal coal annually.

T.C.

## Silos in place of the rigs

After Alberta's rich reserves of oil and natural gas are depleted, agriculture will still remain at the heart of the province's economy. Alberta was built around agriculture and its growth will depend on the success of the province's farmers and ranchers, Mr. Dallas Schmidt, the Minister for Agriculture, says.

Mr. Schmidt, a farmer from Wetaskiwin, south of Edmonton, feels that there will be a growing awareness of agriculture's contribution to the provincial economy in the 1980s. And, to increase public awareness of agriculture's importance, Mr. Schmidt predicts a greater selling job will be conducted by farm organizations and the provincial Government to convince Albertans of this importance.

"I think there is a hell of a future for Alberta agriculture in the 1980s," the Minister for Agriculture says. "I see agriculture as our sole, basic survival industry. It is going to have to be recognized in the 1980s."

While the fossil fuels will eventually disappear, Alberta's rich farmland will remain. And in the 1980s, even more than today, the world will depend on Alberta and western Canada for the area's ability to produce grain and meat.

The loss of productive land around the world will bring greater recognition of Alberta's productive capability," Mr. Schmidt says. In fact, Alberta is one of the few areas remaining in the world that has virgin land capable of producing crops. New land is being opened up each year in the northern reaches of the province's Peace River country.

Alberta, which accounts for 20 per cent of Canada's agricultural production, has a tremendous future, the minister predicts. The Alberta farmer has the proved ability to produce enough food for himself and 64 other persons, he points out.

With the opening of new land in the Peace River region, the use of advanced farming techniques and greater specialization, Mr. Schmidt feels that the farmers and ranchers will continue to be the backbone of the provincial economy.

The goal of Alberta's agriculture is to bring a farm technology subject to change within easy reach of the province's agricultural producers. According to Dr. Art Olson, Mr. Schmidt's assistant deputy minister responsible for research and operations, agricultural technology is changing too rapidly for all but specialists to understand. Strong efforts must be made, he says, to ensure that these new developments reach the farmer.

"The Lord didn't farm," Dr. Olson says. "As time goes on, we are going to have to put more energy into management. If we do not, we will have a very hard time in the future."

To ensure that new technology reaches the farmer, more advanced delivery systems will have to be developed during the 1980s. Farmers, he predicts, make greater use of new technology in years ahead.

"The average guy is loaded with paper," Olson suggests. "The farmer does not see this is getting important. It is getting important through the methods of communication."

The agriculture department has developed a number of computer programs to answer industrial concerns of member farm communities. It foresees much improved computer programs developed for questions ranging from cattle feeding to planting.

Eventually, he predicts, farmers will have access to provincial government information services from their own computer terminals.

question that now takes days to answer could be answered in a few minutes using such technology, adds.

"The way technology is moving there is no way we cannot move in direction. There is no reason why this information cannot be directly accessible to the farmer."

(from district government representatives) and in duce's hands."

The Progressive Conservative provincial Government has funded an agricultural research programme, Farming for the Future, for the 1980s. The program's \$6,000,000 Alberta Trust Savings Fund went into the program.

Funding for the Future was authorized to spend \$10m over five years starting on April 1, 1979.

Gross funding for the year of operation almost \$2m and administration of the programme is the hands of the formed Agriculture Research council of Alberta.

Top priority items are crop livestock research special emphasis on north agriculture.

Dr. Olson, backed by Schmidt, predicts that a greater attention will be placed on agricultural research in the decade ahead. "The pressure is on. I think you'll find that the research business is much larger way."

Al Mainia  
agriculture correspondent,  
Edmonton Journal



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هكذا اضل الى جبل

# Canada's growing free-enterprise province

Alberta has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product of any province in Canada — \$14,407 in 1978. All indicators show that Alberta will not only continue to hold this strong position in the years ahead, but that its leadership will increase.

Alberta has enjoyed remarkably good labour relations for decades. Couple that with the province's traditionally stable political and social climate, and it's easy to see why so many new commercial and industrial developments are taking place in Alberta. Proof of investor confidence is the \$46.70 billion Investment Intentions estimated for 1980-89.

One of the most energy-abundant areas in the world, Alberta possesses tremendous reserves of conventional oil, natural gas, coal, and hydroelectric power. The province also contains the Alberta Oil Sands, estimated to hold ultimately-recoverable reserves of 200-300 billion bbls. of synthetic crude (32-43 billion cubic metres).

**Manufacturing, agriculture, and petrochemicals are three areas displaying outstanding growth and which are attracting numerous support industries to the province. For example, two projects totalling \$10 billion are now underway to extract oil from Alberta's oil sands and heavy oil deposits. A \$10 billion pipeline to carry natural gas from Alaska to the American mid-west, is expected to begin before 1983. Developments such as these are attracting, and will continue to bring, new industries into the province.**

There are many large development projects underway in Alberta and many more planned, requiring huge amounts of capital. To help these developments, the Government of Alberta encourages joint ventures and licensing arrangements between non-Canadian investors and Alberta and Canadian partners. Foreign investment is particularly welcomed for food processing, petrochemical, manufacturing, steel, mineral and forest product developments.

The overall taxation rate in Alberta is the lowest in Canada. The province has no inheritance tax, no sales tax, and no gasoline tax. The corporate tax rate is the lowest in Canada. And the personal income tax rate is the lowest in the country.

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The province's new-found wealth is proving a mixed blessing. Charles Douglas-Home, Foreign Editor, looks at the boom and Peter Brewster considers the effect on trade.

## Klondike spectre haunts the Treasury

Are there limits to the expansion of Alberta's economic power? It is tempting to study Alberta—its wealth, growth, prospects—as though the rest of the Canadian economy does not exist round it. In fact, what we are seeing is not an economy in the true sense—a political economy covering an area sufficiently autonomous to determine its future in relation to other political economies and to the world economy at large—but a sector of the Canadian economy which is endowed with a wide variety of natural advantages and provincial prerogatives. These prerogatives enable the Alberta Government to exploit its indigenous mineral wealth, and pursue tax and development policies which make the province distinctive from many areas in the rest of Canada. Distance helps; so does population; room to expand without spoiling the environment; so does the provincial tradition of the prairies. For all these reasons we find a distinctive, if not quite self-contained, element of the Canadian economy.

In the past 10 years, Alberta's income from its own national, "non-renewable" resources (oil and gas) has risen from \$218m to \$3,500m. If there is no change in the current tax-sharing arrangements with the federal Government, this figure will total \$50,000m in the next five years, as against mere \$3,000m which will be Ottawa's share of the spoils.

There is obviously a danger that the rest of Canada will feel it suffers from this distortion in the sharing out of oil royalties and that, as the treasurer of Ontario has said: "Petro dollars, not constitutional lawyers, are rewriting our federal system." But the Albertans vigorously defend their right to their riches.

The key to Alberta's response to this wealth can be found in the province's history. Generations of Albertans have suffered

from a built-in distortion of the Canadian economy which was run for the benefit of the populous provinces in central and east Canada. In the prairies they had to pay high prices for goods coming all the way from the east, while being deterred by a protective tariff from shopping more quickly and cheaply over the border to the south. Moreover, transportation out of the province was never adequate for their produce.

Since 1971 Alberta governments have been hoping to diversify their economy while the oil royalties are coming in so that the narrow economic basis of agriculture and mining can be broadened. When the non-renewable oil begins to run out—either through exhaustion of conventional reserves, or because the cost of extracting the oil from tar sands becomes prohibitive—Alberta will be left with an economy which its planners now hope will have more depth and breadth than it has today.

This means creating not just secondary industries which are calculated to support the primary areas—agricultural support factories, canning machinery, and all the ancillary industries using oil exploration and extraction. It also means creating a tertiary economy which is not so dependent for its survival on the primary products. This requirement goes beyond the need to expand services and facilities so as to meet the demand fuelled by the pulsing pay packets of Albertan workers.

Some measure of the difficulty in meeting that demand can be seen from the housing sector alone. Alberta last year had 20 per cent of all Canada's housing starts with only 8 per cent of the population—yet house prices continue to rise on a prohibitive scale.

Indeed, though the Alberta financial authorities try very hard to stabilize Alberta so that it does not become a pocket of higher inflation than the rest of Canada, the atmosphere of the Klondike is never very

far below the surface. The statistics show why.

The province's growth for the past five years has been nearly double that for the country as a whole (35 per cent to 19 per cent). Its income a head is 104 per cent of the national average; unemployment is nearly half the Canadian figure (3.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent); and not surprisingly, the rate of increase in population over the same period has been 16.6 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent for Canada as a whole.

The difficulty for Alberta's economic management is not that of raising revenue, but of spending it, and of fighting the adverse consequences of spending it too fast. Thus there is a lightweight tax regime both for individuals and companies; and the budget surpluses achieved by the mineral royalties are being used wherever possible to compensate for structural inadequacies in the provincial economy.

The importance of creating other economic sectors which can take up the slack when the oil revenues dip at the completion of conventional extraction, can be seen from the fact that, for every drop of oil output, personal income for Alberta drops by half as much again as for the same percentage output drop in the agricultural sector.

Indeed, though agricultural output has grown by 147 per cent in the past eight years, it still represents only 5.3 per cent of Alberta's gross domestic product. So every effort is being made to fertilize the underdeveloped areas of the Alberta economy. Many research centres are being set up and since they are not likely to be profitable ventures, they are being financed directly by the province.

The Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which is being used for this purpose, is based on 30 per cent of the province's annual revenue from oil, which is transferred from central funds and is then available for investment, either within Alberta or as loans to other provinces. Although it

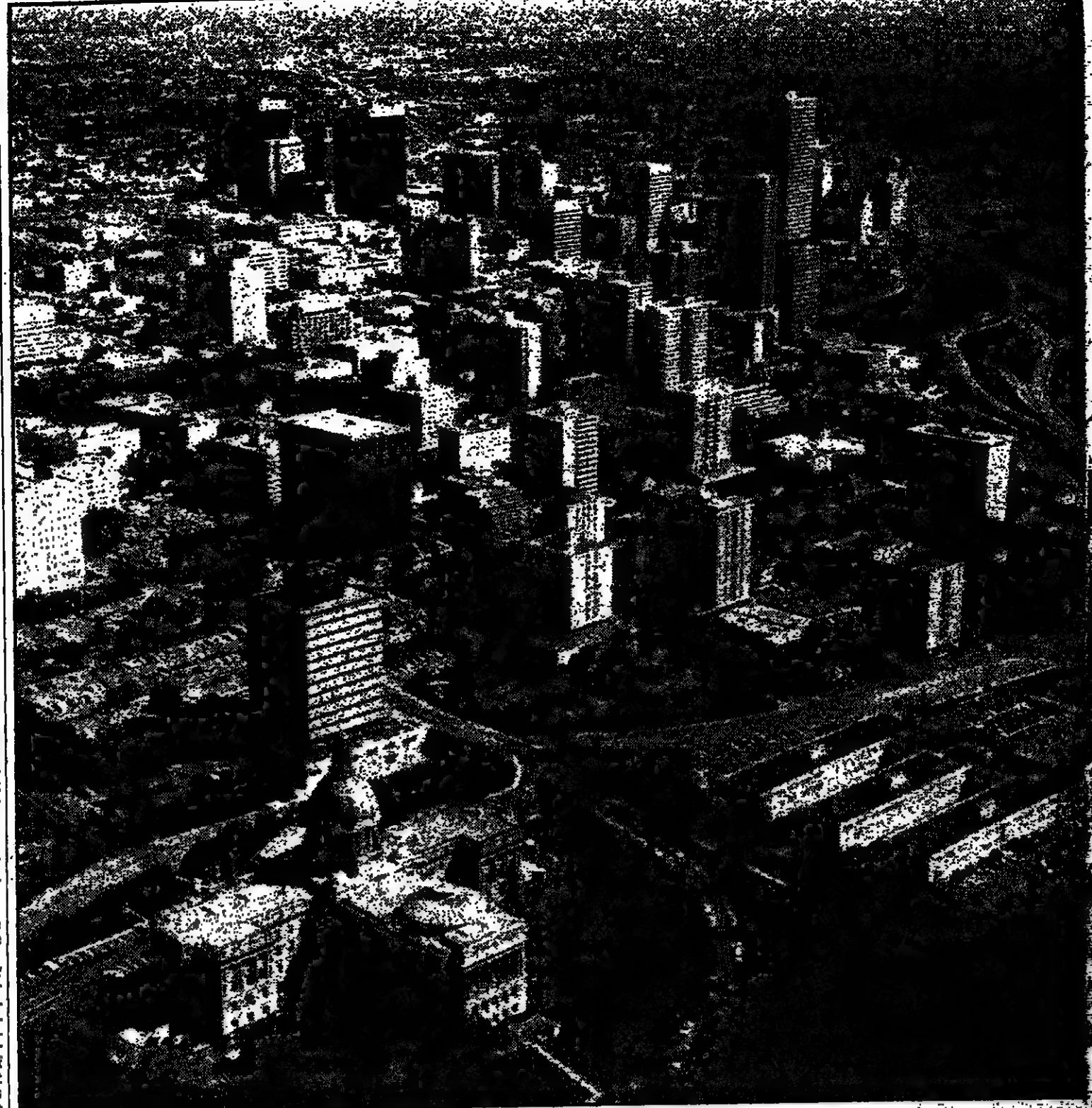
might be more pertinent to remember that 70 per cent of Alberta's royalties are thus absorbed into the general account each year—enabling lower taxes in the province without detracting from its services—it is the existence of the heritage fund which attracts most comment outside the province.

In Canada as a whole Alberta's economic power is represented symbolically by the heritage fund which will soon grow to a point where it exceeds the entire federal budget deficit of \$14,000m. Alberta will be able to buy influence throughout Canada by funding projects with heritage dollars, and that may go some way towards reducing the institutional jealousies of Alberta's wealth which surface from time to time within the Canadian federal structure.

However, within Alberta itself, the existence of all this money for investment does create problems which cannot be absorbed simply by prudent economic management. Alberta is in the same sort of situation as the winner of a football pool windfall. The question is how the new funds can be grafted on to the existing lifestyle without distorting that style to the point where it becomes either unrecognizable or intolerable.

Albertans are naturally in a hurry to restructure their economy with the aid of this new wealth. Nevertheless, that is a process which will take 20 or 30 years before Alberta even has the economic depth of, say, the province of Quebec.

In the political climate of Canada it will be hard for Alberta's economic managers to sustain those policies geared to a gradual restructuring over a 20-year period when the rest of Canada feels it could profit so quickly from the surplus funds which Albertans are hoarding with caution. That may be the reason why Albertans seek to remind their neighbours constantly that the oil may not last very long. They have good reason to remember the parable of the wise virgins.



A bird's-eye view of Edmonton, capital of Alberta, a fast-growing city with a population of more than 500,000.

## Yesterday's financial bogymen are today's heroes

In Albertan folklore the international banker has always commanded the same measure of obloquy as all those other bogymen from the eastern and central establishment, whose policies and conspiracies were thought to be totally hostile to the well-being of the prairies.

Imagine, then, the change of climate which Alberta's wealth has brought to its councils when Mr. Peter Lougheed, the Premier, can say with pride in his State of the Province address: "The financial centre of western Canada is now in Alberta. It is here that foreign banks are coming in from Europe and the United States. When you think this through, you will get a feeling for what it means when you are a financial centre. There are good jobs; it has a good multiplier effect. And wasn't it delightful to have the chairman of one of the national chartered banks, that we used to disparage so badly here in this Legislative Assembly, decide that he wanted to operate from Alberta?"

In 1973 there were no European banks in Alberta. Now there are nearly 20. In the past 18 months the following great names of the banking world have arrived: Chase Manhattan, Credit Suisse, National Westminster, Société Générale, Schroders, Crédit Lyonnais and Lloyds. It might seem surprising

that in an age of jet travel, data links, telephone books, and so on such physical migration for banking executives seems to be necessary. It is not as though Alberta is a great junction. The answer lies less in the geography of the province than in the nature of the oil business. Where there is oil exploration and extraction, such a scale of enormous amounts of secondary business will also occur in the vicinity, all requiring financial help, coordination and advice.

This financial business in the oil world tends to be done quickly and informally. Risks and probabilities cannot for long be left idle while distant boardrooms indulge in calm deliberation, after careful analysis.

The man on the spot has to be not just banker, but somebody endowed with reasonably expert knowledge of the oil industry as well. He must inhabit the oil community and also be of sufficient seniority to make decisions concerning millions of dollars, without much fear of countermanding orders from a higher office.

For instance, two Montreal banks have opened a specialist office in Calgary, thereby increasing from about \$2m to \$25m the size of loans which can be approved locally. More and more executive directors, and even bank chairmen, are now moving their offices from east or central Canada to Calgary or Edmonton, as

this trend becomes more noticeable.

The market follows the money. A host of new oil or gas issues are now being placed. Yet only 18 months ago it would have been hard to find more than a handful of specialists in corporate banking operations and grading on the Stock Exchange in Alberta jumped from \$85m in 1978 to \$200m last year. Another rise is forecast for 1980.

However, Albertan officials like to point out that the growth in the province's money market is not only caused by the release of funds from the oil royalties. Unlike some of his fellow provincial or federal leaders, the Premier is as keen to attract incoming investment as he is to invest Alberta's oil funds on development inside and outside the province. "In this province we have a different point of view to Saskatchewan," he says. "I think foreign investment in its resources and related resource areas can be a very good thing. Let's not get too nervous about it. . . . We welcome foreign investors to come here and bring their risk dollars—we don't need their debt dollars."

Nevertheless it is the massive increase in Alberta's own liquid financial reserves, mostly deposited in the Heritage Fund, which provide the main horsepower in the financial sector. The

When the provincial treasurer visited the New York financial establishment recently, he learnt that the highest credit rating A.A.A. he suggested Alberta's prudent financial management and firm reserves warranted a fo into development projects A. with the last A. Alberta.

# Ask the right people.

CALGARY MARKET FACTS

By even measurement Calgary is the largest city in Alberta and the third largest financial centre of Western Canada. The city houses the third largest concentration of head offices in the nation and is the energy capital of Canada. Our manufacturing industries have a greater percentage of growth than anywhere in the province and our population continues to swell by 2000 people monthly. Tax, transportation and distribution benefits are second to none. Oil, gas, coal, water, and electrical energy are in abundant supply and added loans from most banks in North America. Get in on the action that is Calgary. . . . whatever your business. . . . whatever you need to know . . . ask the right people. . . . we're here to help!

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## Research on oil and gas to save exports

Alberta wants to develop a balanced economy and lessen its dependence on the export of oil, gas and agricultural products.

The responsibility for promotional efforts in this area falls on the shoulders of Mr. Horst Schmidt, Minister of state for Economic Development-International Trade.

In 1978, Mr. Schmidt says, Alberta exports were worth about \$5,000m, comprised of \$1,800m-worth of natural gas, \$1,200m of oil and \$1,500m in agricultural products. Alberta's most important market was the United States, taking 58.7 per cent of these goods, with Japan a distant second at 6.2 per cent of the total.

Mr. Schmidt, a super-salesman, feels that the best opportunity for the province to develop international markets is by selling the things its people know best—technical skill in the petroleum and agriculture industries.

The minister recently returned from trips to the Middle East and Europe and at the end of the Offshore South-east Asia Oil Show in Singapore. He is enthusiastic about the prospect for sales in Mexico and elsewhere that Alberta's small, but competent manufacturers can sell their specialized skills. The minister is also expecting to develop joint-venture agreements with foreign firms and Alberta companies.

In Britain, he says, there is a great deal of skill and interest in combining. There have been discussions about joint developments of Alberta coal and plans made to sell some of it to Sweden.

Another area of joint co-operation is in research. This summer, he says, a group from the Alberta Research Council will be visiting Britain to discuss various research topics.

Mr. Schmidt said co-operation between British firms exporting manufactured goods and agricultural products into the Middle East is another possibility. The British, he said, have considerable experience in the area, which could be of value to Alberta firms hoping to break into a new market.

Because Alberta's conventional oil and gas has been found in fairly small geological formations at various depths, the province has developed highly complex geophysical and seismic equipment and techniques.

The province is also well advanced in enhanced recovery—techniques for the improved recovery of oil from a field. In Alberta, for example, the average recovery of oil in a field is about 32 per cent whereas in Qatar the average is 22 per cent.

The enhanced recovery methods used in Qatar involve the injection of seawater and natural gas back into the formation, Mr. Schmidt said.

Alberta is experimenting with more than 500 different techniques for improving the recovery of oil. To date, the provincial and federal governments have contributed more than \$100m towards these programmes, and that is just one small example of some of the things we are doing," he said.

Doug Branion, regional director general for the Federal Department of Industry, trade and commerce in Edmonton, says more than 50 provincially and federally-sponsored trade missions visited the province during 1979 for a first-hand view of what Alberta's oil and gas manufacturers can produce, the wide array of agricultural products available and to consider investment opportunities.

He, too, is enthusiastic about research and development in the province, particularly as it relates to the electronics industry.

There are now about 150 firms in Alberta's electronics industry, with most of them concentrated in the areas of process controls for the oil and gas industry or communications.

During 1979 Northern Telecom, a Canadian subsidiary of Bell Canada and the nation's largest producer of telephone equipment, announced plans to establish an important research facility in Edmonton and to expand its three production facilities in Calgary. Dow Chemical of Canada also announced plans to establish a petroleum recovery centre in the city.

And the provincial Government, through the \$6,000m Heritage Savings and Trust Fund, is encouraging medical research and the development of support industry. Two areas that have received particular attention are laser technology and advanced techniques of drilling and identifying blood groupings.

## Untapped reserves will last for centuries

continued from page 19

and tradesmen of that nature. Too many are coming for the quick buck and there are not enough to work in the service industries.

Albertans enjoy a high standard of living; they work hard for it and get no reason to subsidize the rest of Canada because, for the moment, they happen to have all the oil and gas. The gains must be consolidated. The province supplies about 77 per cent of Canada's oil needs and—although conventional reserves are dwindling—if the national goal of self-sufficiency by 1990 is fulfilled, it will be responsible.

Albertans are not self-satisfied or grating; just aware of what can happen in a depression such as they suffered in the 1930s.

Therefore, they are saving for a rainy day, and they

started the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which stands at \$5,000m—a drop in the ocean given Canada's national debt. "It would keep the federal Government in funds for about three weeks," an official said. "It would probably pay off the debts incurred by Montreal in mounting the Olympic Games in 1976, with something to spare."

The AHSTF is probably the only fund of its nature in the Western world. The revenue consists of one third of the oil revenue—a non-renewable resource—generated by Alberta; the other two thirds of that revenue go into the general exchequer. The rest of Canada benefits from the fund, as it lends money to less wealthy provinces and to previously wealthy parts of the federation now struggling in a world where inflation rates. In the big fast-growing cities of Edmonton and Calgary, the wealth has brought

its difficulties. Housing has become expensive, and newcomers find it necessary to have both adults out working to keep up with rocketing prices. Considering that Albertans like nothing more than to own land, it is paradoxical that, because of the price, more and more of them are just renting. Those who live in the province have strong views on constitutional matters and say that more and more decision-making should be done in the provinces. They believe the federal Government should consult more closely.

But they are not dogmatic. There is a form of Albertan nationalism abroad in the province, but with common sense, that tree will not be allowed to bear fruit. One can admire the free-wheeling independence of Albertans, but foremost they are Canadians, even though they make impolite sounds about their brothers in the east.



## Tourism

## Rockies to prairies: a startling contrast

Alberta is an enormous province, twice as big as Spain. Its western boundary, on the edge of the Rockies and its eastern boundary, on the edge of the prairies, are two worlds apart. The contrast is startling. The Rockies are rugged, mountainous, and full of life. The prairies are flat, open, and full of life. The contrast is startling.

Each city has one of the big Canadian national parks. Banff is in the south. The Rockies are rugged, mountainous, and full of life. The prairies are flat, open, and full of life. The contrast is startling.

There are other glaciers in the Rockies, and Alaska is full of them. The Columbia field is easily accessible. It sits on the top of the mountains, with rivers of ice flowing down the slopes. The contrast is startling.

The parks deserve an individual mention. From south to north, at the south-west corner of Alberta, straggles the Watkins Park, which runs directly into the much larger Glacier National Park on the American side. There is a beautiful lake, long and narrow, bisected by the frontier, surrounded by high mountains. The water is too cold to swim in, but boating is idyllic and the hills and valleys are filled with a variety of animals, including mountain lions and a small herd of six buffalo, which are kept in a large paddock.

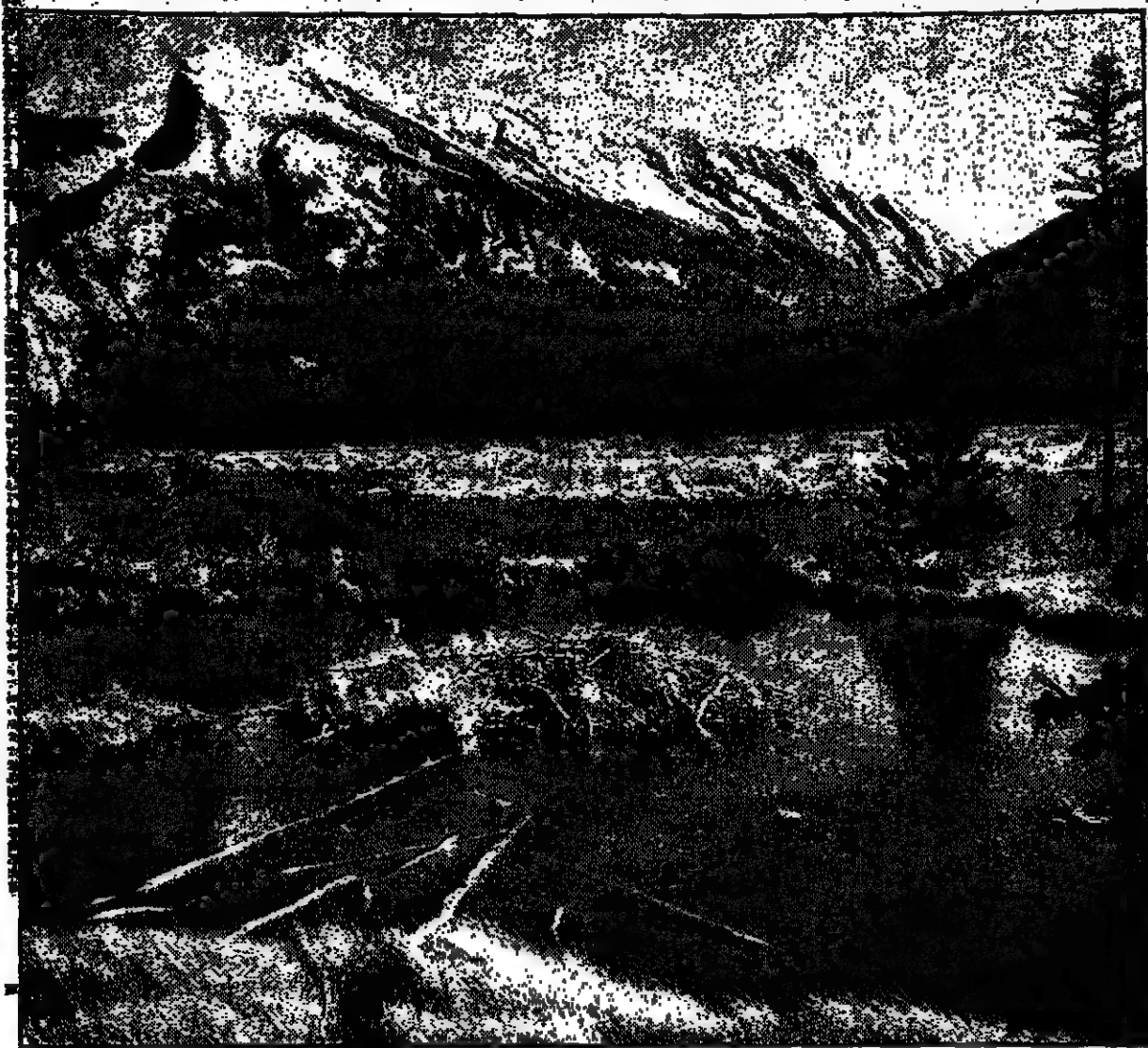
A hundred miles or more to the north is Banff. The railway through the Rockies goes through it, and there is another of those enormous gothic nineteenth-century railway hotels there. Before the glacier is Lake Louise, a small circular lake, with another of those railway hotels, entirely surrounded by precipitous mountains. Jasper is the largest of the mountain parks, the most diverse and the most beautiful. There is a string of lakes at its foot, where moose swim and browse in the dawn. There is also excellent fishing, riding, and even a spa, with a pool of hot and quietly water to bathe in.

The town is entirely given over to tourists (it is possible to arrive there, without reservations, in the high tourist season, and find a room, although it is not advisable), and is pleasant and undemanding. Elk wander through its streets unmolested, as do other deer, and the high hills begin at the town's doorstep. Park rangers explain what to do if attacked by grizzly bears (lie still, on your face and cover your head and neck with your arms) and how to find aspen, moose, and other fauna. A *séjour* takes you up to the alpine meadows, where you can walk on top of the clouds, assured that this time you have really reached the most beautiful spot in the Canadian Rockies.

Even at the height of the tourist season, national parks about the size and general shape of Portugal have so many more than a few thousand people in them. Those used to the chlorinated water and polluted atmosphere of American cities, not to mention the summer holiday, learn again that all the superlatives used to describe the American West are entirely justified.

The advantage of the parks, from the tourist's point of view, is that they are organized to suit his needs. There are horses to ride in Watford or Lake Louise, snowmobiles on the glacier, hotels, motels, (the bargain is to rent a room with a kitchen, or a small cottage if you have a family), shops, and every other civilized amenity.

Patrick Brogan



A beaver lodge in Vermilion Lake, Banff.

## Film industry

## Wide open as Hollywood of the north

It is doubtful if Alberta will ever seriously rival Hollywood as the film production capital of the world, but it is making a good attempt. It already has the distinction of being the Texas of Canada and is now acquiring the additional reputation of being called the Hollywood of the north.

Its breathtaking scenery—from the Rocky Mountains, the Drumheller Badlands, the prairies and the foothills to the lakes and the modern urban development of its cities—makes it ideal material for film-makers.

Mr Glenn Ludlow, director of the film industry branch of the Department of Economic Development, says: "Alberta is wide open for film production, as we have the most varied terrain in the whole of Canada. We have made several Anglo-Canadian coproductions here, the most recent being 'Aladdin' Maclean's 'Bear Island', and we have plans for several more."

In recent years Canada has surged forward in the making of feature films. Activity has reached exceptional proportions, particularly in the past two years. According to the Canadian Film Development Corporation, there were about 200 films made in the years 1978 with budgets totaling about \$65m; in 1977 production amounted to \$65m; in 1978 it increased to \$65m.

But it was in 1979, with five major films made in the province, that the industry really accelerated.

Production reached \$150m, and the coming years look like confirming Canada's status as a good centre for filming.

Films have been made in Alberta for the better part of 30 years, and the cast lists read like extracts from a Hollywood 'Who's Who'. One of the first films made in the province was *Springtime in the Rockies*, starring Betty Grable and John Payne, in 1942. Bing Crosby starred in *Emperor Waltz*, one of the less-enduring films of that decade. Marilyn Monroe and Robert Mitchum filmed *River of No Return* on the Bow River near Calgary, in 1954.

Recent films made in the province include *Lost and Found* with George Segal and Glenda Jackson, and part of *Superman* with Christopher Reeve, including *Morlon Burton*.

More films have been made in Alberta than anywhere else in the country, and this emergence as a film-making location has made the province a leader in the Canadian industry. In addition, its indigenous film industry has an estimated growth by 1983 of \$102m. About four years ago the Government commissioned a task force to find out whether there was potential in the province to support an industry and, if so, what steps needed to be taken for it to become established. The committee reported quickly with the conclusion that there was, its one proviso was that the province should take advice on marketing techniques in

which, it appeared, it was woefully weak.

Like Mr Ludlow says: "We have a long way to go to catch the Americans who are very strong in marketing and distribution, so we go to Hollywood to the major studios and the big independent distributors there."

The Americans are very interested in what Albertans are doing and have formal coproduction treaties with them, as they have with Britain and three other countries in the world. The report of the task force has since been tabled in the Legislature, and the specific recommendations presented are being acted upon. One of the signs of the coming of age of the film industry is that it has formed an Alberta Motion Picture Industry which is now, effectively, the governing body.

Not surprisingly, the task force report emphasizes that private enterprise should be closely involved throughout the industry and, even where government intervention was suggested, the report made it clear that the intervention should be limited.

Another matter of paramount importance to the industry is that there is a 100 per cent tax write-off. That is one of the main reasons for the success of filming in Alberta and why the Canadian Film Development Corporation is so determined to put Canadian film-making on the map.

Most of the filming has been done in and around Calgary: Edmonton has scarcely figured in celluloid. Only a couple of films—*I'm Going to Get You, Eliot* Boy and Anne Marie—the story of the first white woman to go west—were made in the capital until *Fast Company*, a recent Canadian-made feature about drag-racing.

An Edmonton producer thinks that one reason for the emphasis on Calgary is that the city is risk-oriented. "It is the city of private enterprise, of oil, of big financial investment. People are willing to gamble on a venture. Edmonton is the capital city, based on government and Civil Service. People there want safe, sure, long-range work. They are more geared to depend on bread-and-butter contracts. When I'm looking for real investment money I naturally go to Calgary."

A recent announcement

Anthony Jones

## The arts

## Theatre and music now reach the smallest community

Twenty-three years ago a fledgling civil servant wrote himself an assertive if optimistic memo: "Alberta will become the Mecca for the arts on the North American continent." Today, Mr Walter Kaasa, provincial assistant deputy Minister of Culture, says: "I no longer begin to think I was right, I know I was right."

The province was subjected to culture soon after it was born. American theatrical companies, England's National Stock Company, and acclaimed character actors began performing in Alberta in the first years of this century. In 1913, Sarah Bernhardt played *Camille* in Edmonton, acting from a couch because her leg, injured in a road accident 10 years earlier, had recently been amputated. The Stratford-on-Avon company came west in the next year, to be followed by such chespiens as Henry Irving and Sir John Martin Harvey, and then Tyrone Power, and David Belasco, Ethel Barrymore and Margaret Raveling.

In the 1920s and 1930s musical appetites began to be satisfied with recitals by such artists as Richard Tauber, Lily Pons and Lotte Lehmann, Heifetz, Rachmaninoff and Rubinstein. But the dry winds of the Depression, which turned southern Alberta into a dustbowl, blew the embers out of these brave little communities. When the economy began to recover and they began to take new heart, the war diverted their enthusiasm. And then came the postwar malaise.

By the time Mr Kaasa joined the department in 1956 its budget—less than \$70,000—was still an "assertive" in good intentions. Today, the Government pumps \$20m into a burgeoning cultural milieu.

If Government has been the catalyst in the exciting reaction between artist and audience, there can be no doubt who turned up the burner flame. He is a poly-poly Bavarian—the first landed immigrant in Canada good enough to be on the world circuit of such artists as Szeryng, Fodor and Ricci, Arrau, Cherkassky and Alicia de Laroccha—though both are unfortunately, are in some trouble at the box office.

In addition, the province has two opera associations. The Southern Alberta, performing in Calgary's 2770-seat Jubilee Auditorium, was recently formed and is growing fast. Edmonton's association began in 1963 and today is unique in North America, because it has an operating surplus of \$151,000 in spite of a loss last season when it found the fourth night of a four-opera season hard to sell. Before 1978-79 the Edmonton association operated six consecutive seasons in the black.

The province has many theatres. A conscientious drama critic could attend more than a hundred openings in one year. In Edmonton, and in the theatre which is commanding the attention of the acting and arts community across Canada and beginning to make theatregoers round the world look up Edmonton on the map.

While there is a positive thrust to the cultural pulse of the cities, Alberta has one other special claim to artistic excitement. In the national park of Banff, tucked into a mountainside

above the town, is the Banff School of Fine Arts. After many years of existing on the fanciful ambition of "American rich kids", the school has arrived at a position of accepting only the best students in the performing and visual arts for intensive pre-professional training and exposure. Currently, the faculty is also one of the best, among whom are James Shaver, the great calligrapher, William Primrose, since the death of Lionel Tertis, the doyen of violists, Donald McInnes, surely Primrose's heir, the sublime pianist György Sebok, the pre-eminent horn player Barry Tuckwell.

They are just a handful of the exceptional artistic personalities attracted to Banff, and whose teaching is reflected in the high standard of performance in the annual Festival of Arts. Budgets total \$10m for the major performing arts organizations in Alberta; their audience, close to a million a year. There are hundreds of thousands who go to recitals and free concerts and pour into the art galleries and museums.

"Sure, it's partly the wealth of Alberta that has made this astonishing development possible," Mr Kaasa says. "But more than that, in my mind, it's the great army of people who have worked hard to give themselves and their neighbours a rewarding cultural environment in which to live."

"These people have said: 'The quality of life in Alberta is important to me and so I'll do something about it.' They have."

Keith Ashwell  
—drama critic,  
Edmonton Journal

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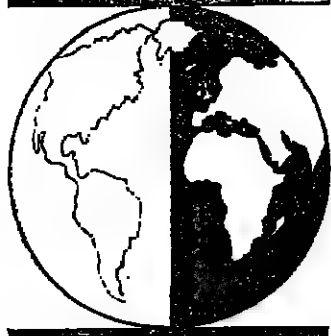
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## \$2m refund agreed over repossessed vehicles

General Motors Acceptance Corp., a subsidiary of General Motors, has agreed to refund \$2m (£897,000) to consumers involved in repossession cases, the federal Trade Commission has announced in Washington.

The settlement concerns repossessions of cars and trucks since 1974 by GMAC, the commission said in a statement.

The agreement settles FTC charges that in many instances GMAC conducted "sham" sales that deprived customers of surpluses to which they were entitled from the sale of repossessed vehicles, it added.

### Oil tax protest

Norway's federation of industries has complained to the government that plans to tighten taxation on offshore oil companies could deter investment and affect the nation's industry in general.

### Move on TV curbs

Japan will seek an end to its voluntary restrictions on colour television exports to the United States, the electronic industries association said in Tokyo. A public hearing on the issue is to be held in Washington by the United States International Trade Commission.

### EEC output rises

The EEC's December industrial production index increased by 1.8 per cent in a month and 4 per cent in a year to 121 (1975 equals 100). It was the strongest increase since February 1979.

### Steel production up

West German crude steel production rose to 3.81 million tonnes in February, up 4.3 per cent from January's level. Production in the first two months of 1980 was 7.46 million tonnes, an 11.6 per cent increase on the figure a year earlier.

### Smaller trade surplus

Canada had a seasonally adjusted merchandise trade surplus of \$271m in January, compared with \$658m in December. Exports totalled \$3,590m in January, down by 0.9 per cent, and imports were \$3,319m, an increase of 6.2 per cent.

### Recession hits jobs

South Korea's unemployment rate to 3.8 per cent in 1979 from 3.2 per cent in 1978, reflecting a recession in the national economy, the government announced. The number of jobless totalled 542,000 in 1979, a rise of 100,000.

### Machinery orders

Industrial machinery orders in Japan in January totalled about 373,000 yen, a fall of 6.9 per cent from December's level but up 18.1 per cent from the figure a year earlier.

### Higher gas imports

West Germany imported 43,800 million cubic metres of natural gas last year from the Netherlands, Norway and the Soviet Union, an increase of 13.6 per cent on the 1978 figure. Domestic natural gas production covered only 35 per cent of demand against 39 per cent in 1978.

### Registrations soar

Japanese motor vehicle registrations increased by 48.7 per cent in February to 333,800, against a total in December of 234,000. The figure was 2.3 per cent higher than in February last year.

Improving trade climate may continue despite jailing of Briton

## Business opportunities grow in Iraq after expulsions set back in 1978

Britain's troubled trade relations with Iraq, the second largest oil producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the country widely foreseen by project consultants as presenting the best sales opportunity in the Middle East in the next two to four years, have just begun to improve before the arrest of a British businessman who was jailed for life here last week.

Trade with Iraq has been conditioned by politics and British exports fell last year to £201m from £16m in 1978. This followed the expulsion of several Iraq diplomats in August, 1978, a few months after General Abdul Razak-Naif, a former prime minister, was assassinated in London.

Although never officially announced, an effective trade embargo was placed on British goods. It took a visit by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in July last year, to cool the tension and relations and trade have improved steadily since.

"In our view Iraq certainly has as good a potential as Saudi Arabia", said Mr Sydney Peachment, director of consultants, Architects Co-partnership, yesterday. His company has been active in the Middle East in recent years and, despite the jailing of Mr John Smith, had no hesitation

in going ahead with plans to send a three-man team to Baghdad last week.

The company has won a consultancy contract involving demolition of a hospital in Baghdad and its replacement with a new one of 1,000 beds. A sister company, Northaw Engineering Consultants, has a contract for another hospital, and Mr Michael Grace, managing director of Architects Co-partnership, is working on negotiating fresh business while on the current visit.

"There is certainly a tremendous potential in Iraq for United Kingdom contractors, equipment suppliers and general manufacturers", said Mr Peachment, but we did not see many of them active there when on another visit last before Christmas. The Japanese are most evident and so are the French to a certain extent, with the Yugoslavs and Italians involved on a particularly large hotel project."

The absence of British companies arises from the strained political relations, but they will certainly be attempting to get into the market in the near future. With the doubling of oil prices last year, Iraq increased its production by between 25 and 30 per cent to make up the shortfall created by Iran.

The country's five-year plan is coming to an end this year and the new plan to

be launched shortly will contain a huge amount of fresh business. This year's investment programme is worth \$16,000m (£7,175m) and imports in 1980 are expected to be worth \$13,500m. Among large projects are the improvement of the port at Basra and a new airport. There will also be a stable number of industrial schools.

Whether Britain succeeds in gaining much more business will to a certain extent depend on whether there is a particularly strong protest at the severity of Mr Smith's sentence, although it is considered unlikely to disturb the present improving trade picture.

Mr Smith was convicted under a law governing the use of agents in Iraq which forbids "illegal mediation". The government is determined to keep an extremely tight rein on what is virtually a state-controlled economy. The law makes it illegal to employ any agent who is not registered and approved by the government.

The overheating of other Middle Eastern economies has pushed many foreign businessmen into Iraq for the first time. Unusually many went in without appreciating that business practices are substantially different there.

John Lawless

## Mini Metro launch planned for October

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland's new Mini Metro will be launched in October with an updated version of one of the company's existing engines. Later models may be powered by a Japanese Honda engine.

The deal has not yet been completed, but reliable sources suggest that the Honda power unit will be built in Britain under licence in about two years' time.

BL's existing deal with Honda calls for a medium-sized Japanese family saloon to be assembled at its Cowley plant next year. It will have a British-built body but the engine and transmission will be imported.

Initially the Metro will be powered by an updated version of the long-running "A" series BMC unit, fitted to the whole of the existing Mini range and of the smaller-engined versions of the Allegro and Marina.

With the Metro project already costing £275m, it was clearly impossible for the financially strained group to gamble a further £100m on the development of a new engine incorporating advanced technology to cope with the fuel economy and low pollution requirements of the next 10 to 15 years.

In any event, BL did not, and does not, have sufficient engineering capability to undertake such a project in addition to its existing new car programme.

It is understood that during talks with Honda BL engineers were shown two engines in the final stages of development which impressed them. The smaller of the two immediately suggested itself for the Metro.

Neither Honda nor BL is big enough to put advanced new engine families into production in sufficient volume to make economic propositions of them. Acting together, however, it is a different story.

Last night, a BL spokesman said: "We cannot comment on something which may or may not happen."

But Mr Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL Cars, told a conference at the Geneva Motor Show: "We have established a joint working party with Honda to explore other areas for co-operation. Our attitude is that we must go step by step and our major priority is the successful introduction of this first model. We are now very much committed to further collaboration."

## Libya considering cut in oil production

Tripoli, March 5.—Abdulsalam Zagan, the Libyan oil minister, is considering a cut in oil production. But he does not want to use oil to destabilize the west. Libya's future production will depend on the results of technical studies now underway, he said.

Our reserves have been overproduced for the past five or eight years and a cut in production is under study. If technical studies prove we have to decrease it and close some fields, we shall do so."

The oil minister said Libyan production was about 2.1 million barrels a day but declined to estimate future output. Libya was not interested in earning a large investment surplus over its immediate needs, he said.

Referring to Saudi Arabia, he said: "Frankly, we think they are overproducing their fields. Their efforts to stabilize, to hold down inflation in the industrialized countries, have been at the expense of their own resources. They have a surplus that inflation is eating."

The minister said Libya's increase in oil price to \$36 from \$14.50 in little more than a year was a response to inflation, not the cause of it. If consumption is reduced, he said, inflation, future increases could at least come regularly and not erratically as in the recent past.

"We used to sit down together and look for a formula for regularizing prices," he said, mentioning possible indexation with a basket of currencies or products.

The state-run Nigerian National Petroleum Corp plans to spend \$48m this year to expand its oil production. The funds planned for exploration will be matched by an additional investment of 213m naira from nine companies operating with the state group.—Reuters and AP-Dow Jones.

## Dearer Algerian gas likely

Paris, March 5.—Sonatrach, the Algerian state-owned oil company, is reported to be planning an "exploration fee" for its liquefied natural gas exports, as is already the case with the \$3 tax imposed on each barrel of crude oil shipments.

According to French industry sources, the exploration fee is among the new financial terms which Algeria is seeking during the renegotiation of all liquefied natural gas export contracts.

Other terms are said to include a new base price of about \$6 per million British Thermal Units (BTUs), the indexation of the base price on that of crude oil, and the standardization of escalation clauses contained in the Algerian contracts.

The Algerians have maintained for some time that its LNG export price was way behind that charged by other exporters such as Abu Dhabi, which is selling LNG at more than \$5 per million BTUs.

The official Algerian news agency said that a minimum price of \$6 would encourage and stimulate investments in exploration and development of gas. The agency said that the current price for Algerian gas was ridiculously low, with a difference of \$20 compared to Algerian crude oil. AP—Dow Jones.

## Imports 'destroying chemicals industry'

By John Huxley

Britain's chemicals industry could join the list of sectors destroyed by imports if measures to beat a developing crisis are not taken, Mr Roger Lyons, national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said yesterday.

In the past the industry has been a large contributor to Britain's trade balance. Last year it earned a positive balance of £1,500m. However, Mr Lyons told the ASTMS chemicals conference in Bristol that cheap imports from the United States, where producers are supported by artificially low energy and feedstocks, were being dumped in huge quantities on the British market.

"These are striking at the very heart of the industry. Even ICI, BP Chemicals and Shell Chemicals are threatened by the onslaught from across the Atlantic," he said.

The recent delirious attacks directed at curbing American imports were in part a "classic case of fiddling while Rome burns."

Mr Lyons said that the United States was not the only source of Britain's troubles. "All the leading companies manufacture in the USA or have a considerable stake in the USA and the United Kingdom is sucking in imports from continental Western Europe at unprecedented levels."

The removal of controls on overseas investment had boosted

## Inquiry on E German 'dumping'

The Department of Trade is setting up a study into allegations that East German clothing is being "dumped" in Britain by being reexported through West Germany.

The move follows extensive lobbying by the British clothing industry, which says it is unable to compete with the price level of the imports. Some of the small High Street shops which sell them are reported to have offered wool suits for as little as £8.

Mr R. W. Gray, the department's deputy secretary, revealed plans for the study yesterday during a hearing of the industry select committee on industry, trade and commerce. The measure being considered to prevent the evasion of import quotas was a system of more detailed sample checks at customs, he said.

"I think there is a leakage here. I don't think it is a major thing but it could become more important. We will take steps to make sure it is checked off," Mr Gray said.

The trading status between East and West Germany, which enables East German garments to evade British quotas, was criticized by a number of members of the committee. Because Bonn treats East and West as one nation in trading terms, manufacturers in the East who would be subject to quotas if shipping direct to Britain, can move clothing into West Germany without restrictions.

If rebalanced there, it can appear to be of West German origin and evade quotas by purporting to come from a member of the EEC.

expansion outside Britain. Meanwhile, the over-valuation of sterling was killing British efforts in the export market. Job security in chemicals and plastics was seriously threatened.

He gave a warning that white-collar workers in the chemicals industry would not stand to one side while North Sea oil and gas feedstock was shipped increasingly to America and the Continent, often returning to the United Kingdom as added-value specialty chemicals, plastics materials and consumer goods.

A devaluation of up to 50 per cent over the next two years, combined with selective import controls were needed if the manufacturing base of Britain was to be rescued from its calamitous decline."

## Finding true cost of Polish ships order—the final bill?

From Mr Paul Slater

Sir, It is most disturbing to see the financial realities of the sordid British Shipbuilders transaction with the Polish government emerging like a sinking ship. Despite the protestations of British Shipbuilders that the order provided valuable work to the tune of some £50m for the British shipbuilding industry, it now appears that not only did the taxpayer provide some £30m of subsidies to secure this order, but is now going to have to stand at least £40m of further losses arising during the construction of the ships.

Is this the final bill or are there more unpleasant facts to be revealed from the yet unpublished details of the Anglo-Polish shipbuilding company set up to buy and charter these ships to the Polish government?

Were financial penalties for late delivery included in these contracts which will also add to the overall bill?

What has been the additional cost to the British taxpayer of providing subsidised finance to the Poles for this order?

It is disturbing to recall that the former Secretary of State for Industry, under the last government, should have told the House of Commons in December, 1977, that this particular order would not cost the British taxpayer any more than £25m in subsidies.

The present government is currently seeking a replacement for the retiring chairman of British Shipbuilders. Hopefully the government will take this opportunity to review the whole management structure of British Shipbuilders in order to prevent any further wastage of public funds.

Yours faithfully, PAUL SLATER, President, Oceanic Finance Corporation Limited, 80 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6EH, March 4.

From Mr Cameron Brown  
Sir, Mr Roper's letter (March 1), reacting with anger to the recently announced increase in the cost of the Polish shipping order, was predictable. The figure of £40m certainly appears to vindicate all the critics of this transaction but one of the newspaper reports which I have seen attempts to analyse the causes of this "loss". They consist, I would suggest, to a large extent of the subsidies

not going to come down. The only way to diminish it is if the Saudis decide to raise their oil production to their financial needs, and heaven help us all if they do that. The last published figures for Saudi government expenditures put these at \$32,500m in the 1977/1978 financial year.

Let us point that they are now running at \$40,000m annually. At an average price of \$25 a barrel for all grades of Saudi crude this year it takes only a few minutes at the calculator to work out that an average output of 4.4 million barrels a day would bring in enough revenue. A reduction to this level would take five million barrels a day off the market overnight. Not a very good idea from the consumers' point of view. Mr Kimche per contra, let us all hope that the Saudis continue to run—and even increase—their surplus.

CHARLES F. SNOW  
PO Box 4940,  
Nicosia,  
Cyprus.  
80

## Chipping in for industry

From M. I. N. MONTCHLOPP

Sir, Your article on the problem of finding cash for micro-electronic ventures (March 3) may have left your readers with two false impressions: that it is a limit of £2.5m to the funds at Technical Development Capital's disposal, and that an entrepreneur with little money will find raising finance from us extremely difficult. Neither impression is true.

The £2.5m budget you refer to is that of a small, specialist part of TDC, called TDC Development; it is no more than a budget and we will be delighted if it is exceeded. There is effectively no limit to the investment

that TDC can make, since it has the full resources of Finance for Industry behind it.

As for the entrepreneur without money, it all depends on what he wants to do and whether he is capable of doing it; ICFC and TDC back people with very small personal resources as a part of their day-to-day business.

Incidentally, elsewhere in the same issue, TDC is described as state-run, which it is not. Yours faithfully, M. I. N. MONTCHLOPP, Executive Director, TDC Ltd, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP.

## Why agriculture must have priority in queue for fuel

From Mr J. A. C. GIBB

Sir, It is only to be expected, in the anticipated circumstances of limits on the future availability of petroleum fuels, that interested parties should begin to lodge claims for priority in the allocation of fuel supplies. Such a claim on behalf of road haulage was reported in your issue of February 19.

There is one industry, however, which is not claiming some 5 per cent to 7 per cent of United Kingdom petroleum supplies, on which all of us are dependent for more than half of the food we eat, and the farming of those who seek priority for their own interests would do well to consider how long these activities could be sustained in the

absence of domestically-produced staple food.

Agriculture, more than any other industry except perhaps aviation, is dependent totally on the use of readily transportable fuel of high energy density, and it is not easy to envisage means of changing this situation short of a major social revolution which compels millions of people to return to work on the land. Even then it is doubtful if they could possibly produce as much food as our present mechanized farming, let alone the increased amounts certain to be needed in future.

We cannot depend indefinitely on the present volume of imports from many of the countries now providing the balance of our food supplies, in the

## Economic lessons from 1930s

From Mr Edward Holloway

Sir, In the current debate on Britain's road to hyperinflation I suggest there are some lessons to be learned from the 1930s. Fifty years ago the problem was deflation, not inflation. Following the return to the gold standard in 1925, the amount of money in circulation was reduced. By 1930 there were nearly three million unemployed, there was a steady appreciation in the value of money, prices fell often below the costs of production, bringing bankruptcy and ruin to many producers of wealth. We were told to "tighten our belts" and had to accept a 10 per cent cut in incomes and a reduced standard of living.

At the same time the country was full of unseizable goods, foodstuffs rotted in the ground, milk was poured down drains while children were undernourished. Typical headlines in the press of those days were "Enough wheat to last for two years" and "More tea than we can drink".

The Sunday Express commented: "The world is full to the overflowing with the greatest surplus of goods in history." In a search for the remedy for this dilemma described as "poverty in the midst of plenty" the economists and financial experts (with some notable exceptions) searched in vain for the answer to the problem. They looked everywhere except in the realm of a deflationary monetary policy where the true reason was to be found: "Those of us who urged that more money should be put into circulation to enable people to buy what was already available were dismissed as monetary crackpots."

What is the relevance of this to the present situation? The answer is to be found in the fact that since 1945 successive governments have reversed pre-war policy by pumping more money into circulation without regard to the increase in the quantity of goods and services available. The monetary policy of the value of the monetary unit depreciates, so with an inflationary monetary policy the value of the monetary unit depreciates. Both are wrong and the results are calamitous.

Those who refuse to admit the importance of money supply in the inflationary situation are guilty of the same error as those who refused to recognize that the pre-war deflation was also a monetary phenomenon.

In her speech in Parliament yesterday (February 28) the Prime Minister made an important pronouncement. She said: "Experience shows that the only way of attacking inflation is to keep the money supply closely related to the output of goods and services. Whenever governments have not followed this simple rule—when money is in greater supply than goods—inflation has resulted."

Thank goodness for Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Yours faithfully, EDWARD HOLLOWAY, Honorary Secretary, Economic Research Council, 55 Park Lane, London, W1Y 3DE, February 29.

## Public houses look for a winner

From Mr John C. Overton

Sir, On behalf of the members of this organization comprising tenants and owners of public houses, I would like to congratulate you on the excellent manner in which Mr Harris identifies the unfair situation relating to public houses and clubs on the question of fruit machines.

I would reiterate that, in our view, the club and pub machine should offer the same stakes and prize money and should be subject to the same order of play, but reviewed regularly to take account of inflation.

There is no doubt that unless radical changes are made, then there is a real threat to the viability of the public house as we know it.

Yours sincerely, JOHN C. OVERTON, Chief Executive, The National Union of Licensed Victuallers, Boardman House, 2 Downing Street, Surrey GU9 7NX.

## BLUNDELL-PERMOGLAZE

Holdings Limited

Profits doubled in two years to over £2 million

N. G. Bassett Smith C.V.O. Chairman, reports another year of progress.

- Profits up from £1.8 million to £2.2 million
- Margins maintained despite significant increases in raw material costs
- Cash position remains strong
- Total dividend up 33% to 4.80p per share

Prospects—At the Annual General Meeting on 5th March 1980, the Chairman said: "The first four months trading results are up to budget forecasts but the continuance of the National Steel Strike, which affects both our supply of containers and many of our industrial users, does not place me in a much better position to forecast than when I issued my statement in January. However, this Company has demonstrated its ability to react quickly to changing conditions and, if the Steel Strike ends in the near future, shareholders can expect another satisfactory result."

Blundell-Permo-Glaze Holdings Ltd, 2 York House, 37 Queen's Lane, London WC1N 3EL. A group of companies concerned with the manufacture of decorative trade plates and industrial finishes.



## Knitting sector worried about future of textiles

By John Huxley

Uncertainty over future arrangements for international trade in textiles is preventing companies from formulating realistic investment programmes, according to an industry sector working party report published today.

The Knitting Sector Working Party, in a report for the National Economic Development Council, says it is most concerned at the pace of the renegotiation process, which will lead to a new multi-fibre arrangement (MFA).

The present arrangement, which provides the basis for orderly marketing of textiles, is due to be renewed in 1982. Knitting industry representatives believe the terms must be revised as it is possible that disruption is to be avoided.

According to the working party, which is headed by Mr Ronald Halstead, of Becham Products, the Government has been unable to raise the necessary production finance. The working party is now to study the relationship between working capital requirements and the industry's ability to meet market opportunities.

Meanwhile, Mr Carl-Henrik Winquist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce, gave a warning yesterday that MFA talks were going to be very tough. Industrialized countries faced serious economic difficulties. "Knitting is a very important sector of the economy and should not exceed the expected rate of increase in the consumption of knitted goods."



Mr Ronald Halstead: working party concerned at slow progress of talks.

The report says that export performance has been hit by the high level of sterling, and because companies have been unable to raise the necessary production finance. The working party is now to study the relationship between working capital requirements and the industry's ability to meet market opportunities.

Meanwhile, Mr Carl-Henrik Winquist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce, gave a warning yesterday that MFA talks were going to be very tough. Industrialized countries faced serious economic difficulties. "Knitting is a very important sector of the economy and should not exceed the expected rate of increase in the consumption of knitted goods."



## Racial Turning over some stones

## Rhodesian markets Blocked for the moment

## Business Diary: A burning question for ICL • Joll's latest deal

An Englishman telling an Irish joke in an Ulster pub was suddenly interrupted by a tap on the shoulder. "What's black and blue and floats in the Irish Sea?" asked the man behind him. "I don't know," replied the Englishman.

# Problem of measuring the immeasurable

It would not be surprising if this were true. The statistics series for industrial investment

● Not long ago Art Bucher was the American newspaper

● Airport taxi signs come in many shapes and sizes, front and back, to suit the rich and famous.

**A GOLD MEDAL  
A PRIZE OF**

**MEDAL AND**  
**OF £25,000**

# Product liability: are industrialists protesting too much?

**A GOLD MEDAL  
A PRIZE OF £25,000**

g acting on behalf of the  
annual award of

**L AND**  
**5,000**

## Sudan cuts its dreams down to size

**HACK**  
**15<sup>30%</sup>/<sub>8</sub>** **LO**  
MIN E300  
2,3 OR 4 YEARS

**TRUSTEE  
SECURITY  
NO RISK OF  
LOSS OF CAPITAL**

**15  $\frac{1}{2}$ %**

**MIN £2000  
2, 3 OR 4 YEARS**

# The MacRobert Award

The Fellowship of Engineering acting on behalf of the MacRobert Trusts, makes an annual award of

**A GOLD MEDAL AND  
A PRIZE OF £25,000**

for an outstanding innovation in engineering or the other physical technologies which enhances the prestige and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

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**LONDON BOROUGH OF  
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**15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>%** TRUSTEE SECURITY  
NO RISK OF LOSS OF CAPITAL

**15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>%**

MIN £200  
2, 3 OR 4 YEARS

MIN £2000  
2, 3 OR 4 YEARS

## Ross Davies



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Briefly

**ASDA** Asda is to buy F. and A. R. Lodge's hypermarket at Birkby, Huddersfield.

**THOMAS WITTER** Chairman reports that the company has started the current year with optimism and he considers that last year's level of trading should be exceeded.

**Wm. WHITTINGHAM** In his annual statement, Mr. John Waddington, chairman of Wm. Whittington (Holdings), says that the board confidently expects the company's progress to continue.

**AARONSON BROS.** Because of continuing pressure on margins, profitability in the first quarter of the current year was below that for the similar quarter last year.

**YORKGREEN INVESTMENTS** Turnover for half-year to October 31 up from £179,000 to £239,000 and pretax profits from £25,000 to £58,000.

**PEAK INVESTMENTS** Under agreement in 1979 for sale by Peak Investments of its electronics interest to Irish firm, Nissal Ltd., £100,000 (Irish) was payable to Nissal on February 7.

**CORONET INDUSTRIAL** Under agreement in 1979 for sale by Coronet Industrial Securities Ltd. of its interest in the former chairman's loan was repaid and the company took up a medium-term loan from its bankers.

**K C A DRILLING** K C A Drilling is expanding into Canada. Its first two drilling rigs are now being transported to North West Edmonton.

**LONDON & LIVERPOOL TRUST** London and Liverpool Trust, whose shares were suspended on Monday ahead of a major reorganization, said yesterday that Dutch-based KLM had bought 5.23 per cent stake.

**MANUFACTURERS RANOVER** The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment and funding of a US\$500 loan which Manufacturers Ranover Limited, acting on its own behalf and for a syndicate of banks, has made available to Petrochemical Bankers.

**Options** Traded options remained sluggish yesterday as total contracts rose marginally from 570 to 606.

**Company result** dominated the scene with Consolidated Gold Fields reporting a better-than-expected half-time profits, contributing 143 contracts.

The April 460p series was the most popular, with most now thinking that the share price, at 526p, has now run out of steam.

Shell, reporting today, remained active with 103 contracts, most of which revolved around the April 390p series.

Traditional options encountered further activity ahead of declaration day today. Mines and Rhodesian-related issues proved popular, although "puts" were arranged in blue chips, including Glaxo, Grand Met, Dunlop and Shell.

## Stock markets

## Gilts surge ahead on hopes of Bank help

Hopes that the Government is going to do something to relieve the strain in the money markets brought an optimistic note to trading yesterday.

Gilts made an early attempt to recoup some of the heavy losses on Tuesday which in turn breathed some life back into the equity market.

Equities had started cautiously, bearing in mind the latest rise in United States prime rates and the gloomy economic outlook predicted by most experts. The threat of a make or bust situation in the steel dispute, now entering its tenth week, also provided an extra note of caution.

However, this was all tossed to the wind when gilts soared into action and prices steadily moved higher as jobbers were taken by surprise. The position improved as the morning wore on with price movements being exaggerated by a shortage of stock after the jobbers moves the previous day to sell so as to avoid the risk of running too long a position.

Several sectors, nevertheless, did encounter buying, including gold shares and oils, which returned to favour after an earlier bout of profit taking.

Company news and special situations again provided bright spots elsewhere.

Gilts were the main talking point with most observers now confident that the Government will allow the Bank of England to step in with help with the repurchasing of government securities.

In the event, longs went some way to recoup the previous day's losses with rises of 1/2 on overnight levels. But while no selling was reported the market was described as thin with most jobbers reportedly short of stock which accounted for some of the more accentuated rises.

The story was very much the same in shorts where prices Speculative interest persisted in an old takeover favourite, Elpis (Wimbledon), yesterday. The shares rose 10p to 142p on suggestions that Owen & Owen with a near 30 per cent stake was about to bid for the rest of Elpis or at least sell off its interest. Owen & Owen refused to comment on the suggestion.

closed at the top with rises of 1/2. Dealers are anxiously awaiting the banking figures which are due next Tuesday in order to decide the next move.

Equities remained firm in after hour advance of new time business which starts today. As a result the FT Index closed at the top with a rise of 4.3 to 460.4.

Stock shortage and a further reflection on recent figures provided for a better time in blue chips where Unilever regained all of its earlier losses after full year figures. The shares closed with a net rise of 10p on the day at 448p.

Fisons, which also reported earlier this week, continued to wobble, shedding 3p to 279p while Trusthouse Forte expanded 3p after its AGM and Grand Met climbed 6p to 137p ahead of its AGM today.

Rhodesian related shares were slightly firmer after the election there, but the market decided to adopt a wait and see policy. In the event, Lomb closed 2p lower at 102p, Turner & Newall improved 1p to 126p while in Rhodesian mines MTD

(Mangula) rose 10p to 120p and Wankie Collieries firmed 2p to 56p.

Rhodesian bonds were also steadier but sold below Monday's levels. Southern Rhodesia 4 1/2 per cent climbed 5/8 to £70. Southern Rhodesia 2 1/2 per cent 6/70 rose 1/8 to £122 and Southern Rhodesia 6 per cent 78/81 by a similar amount to £133.

Shares of Webber Electro Components made a bright start on its debut trading under rule 163(2), rising from an initial price of 44p to 57p. But Leigh interests shed 3p to 129p after its cash call to shareholders.

British Vita lost another 2p to 158p and Diploma Investments 3p to 447p after warnings by their chairman over trading prospects.

Reports that the two Bermudian companies had bought a stake in Furness Withy pushed the shares 2p higher at 390p, while proposals of a consortium to build the channel

tunnel boosted Channel Tunnel 12p to 137p.

Comment provided a firm spot for May & Hassel, 3p better at 92p, as speculative interest lifted Hamblaine 10p to 73p. Vespe was a dull

Sudden support for brick-makers, Hamblaine yesterday, pushed the price 10p ahead to equal its 12-month peak of 70p. The group, headed by Mr. Graham Ferguson Lacey, holds 1.5 per cent of Bernard Wardle, for which Mr. Lacey is currently bidding 33p a share.

spot falling 9p to 166p over the delay in Government compensation payments.

Rubbers were again attracting attention over the latest inflationary budget from Singapore, which was described as bullish. Guthrie climbed 30p to 785p on bid rumours accompanied by Highlands 8p to 120p and Castlefields 2p to 504p.

Among companies reporting AAR rose 12p to 140p, Matthew Clark 4p to 144p and Herrburger Brooks 5p to 71p after all reporting increased earnings but Kido International dipped 18p to 208p.

Equity turnover on March 4, was £100.67m (17,326 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were, BP, Burmah, GEC, Consolidated Gold Fields, Furness Withy, Premier Cons, Shell and ICI.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Johns	241.0 (190.0)	6.46 (4.16)	7.04 (4.50)	3.48 (3.08)	31/3	(7.0)
AA&F Int	(—)	(—)	25.9 (14.5)	7.5 (3.5)	30/4	(—)
Cons Gold (I)	(—)	(—)	0.62 (0.15)	Nil (0.67)	(—)	(1.34)
Hallam Sleigh	5.9 (4.7)	1.25 (1.25)	1.74 (1.23)	4.37 (3.41)	(—)	6.38 (5.25)
Hamblaine	8.50 (7.32)	(—)	(—)	2.0 (1.8)	14/4	7.5 (7.3)
Mathew Clark (I)	39.2 (38.4)	1.21 (1.31)	2.2 (2.8)	0.53 (—)	(—)	1.0 (—)
Falcon (F)	33.4 (31.9)	0.05 (0.02)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Yorkgreen Invest (I)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pre-tax profits. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \*\*=loss.

## AAH sees profits rise by 55 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sparkling performances from AAH's fuel distribution companies and its builders' supplies division were behind the group's 55 per cent increase in pretax profits to £6.46m in the nine months to December 31. Sales rose by 27 per cent to £241m.

But the interim dividend of 4.97p gross is only one tenth higher and there is no indication of a larger increase in the final. AAH explains that it wants to preserve cash when interest rates are high and borrowings are at a seasonal peak. Interest charges for the nine months were £1.34m against £818,000.

It is also worth noting that because most of the rise in profits came from companies held through British Fuel Com-

pany, in which the National Coal Board has a 49.8 per cent stake, minority interests after a full 52 per cent tax charge were sharply up from £624,000 to £1,28m.

This meant that excluding a £415,000 extraordinary credit, profits attributable to ordinary shareholders were only 34 per cent up at £1.77.

The strong showing by fuel distribution was due in big price rises in fuel oil and customer re-stocking of solid fuel. However, mild winter weather will mean a slower pace in the final quarter.

Same again profits in the final quarter are likely to give around 69m for the full year. Up 12p to 140p, the shares yield a probable 8.0 per cent and the prospective PE ratio is 7.8.

## Profit downturn at Kode

Computer peripherals group Kode International disappointed the market with a £165,000 drop in second half profits. This left the full-year taxable surplus to December 31 only 3,000 up at £1.25m on sales 13 per cent higher at £6.50m.

The tax charge has more than doubled to £495,000, reflecting a temporary fall-off in capital spending, which reduced capital allowances, and a larger provision for deferred tax. So attributable profits were down from £1.02m to £738,000. However, the year's dividend, which was increased by 23 per cent to 9.4p gross, was still covered more than

two-and-a-half times on stated earnings.

A £150,000 stock write-off of the now superseded Dataver computer input system and supply problems costing about £150,000 profit explain the second-half downturn. But growth should resume in 1980.

The computer peripherals side will remain difficult as recession sets in, but Moore, Reed, which suffered the supply problems in 1979, has strong order books.

At 207p—19p lower immediately after the results—the shares yield 4.5 per cent and the price-earnings ratio on a notional full tax charge is 15.

## Oceana details disclosed

Shareholders of troubled Oceana Holdings, formerly Barnett Christie Securities, yesterday were given the first chance in nearly a year to see any financial information on the group.

Oceana Holdings, whose shares were suspended early last December pending clarification of its financial position, is on the receiving end of a

bid from businessman Mr. Patrick Doyle.

Mr. Doyle, now a director of Oceana, has bought 45.7 per cent of the company and is bidding 10p a share for the outstanding holdings.

Licensed dealers Energy, Finance and General Trust, acting as agents for Mr. Doyle, have sent out details of the offer, and an annual report covering the year to April 30, 1979.

## Phicom figures hit by strikes

By Our Financial Staff

Engineering and electronics group Phicom, which emerged last May from the reconstruction Plantation Holdings, was hammered in the second half of its financial year to December 31 by both the engineering and the television strikes.

These together cost £750,000 with the result that Phicom made only £39,000 pretax in the second half.

So full-year profits were effectively down from £1.31m to £1.12m on sales ahead from £31.9m to £33.4m. However, Phicom is still paying a 1.43p gross dividend for the year, as forecast at the time of the reconstruction.

Unchanged at 23p this gives a yield of 3.1 per cent.

Higher interest rates proved an added burden during 1979 — interest charges rose from £371,000 to £593,000 — as was also the strength of sterling which hindered exports.

However, the overall downturn in profits disguises a strong showing from some parts of the group. The light engineering division turned in a record £714,000 before interest compared with £184,000 in 1978. Data communications also proved a record, raising profits by two-thirds to £755,000.

Against this video communications turned from £144,000 profits from the instrument division were lower.

Business in the video communications division is still at a low level in the aftermath of the television strike, but order books are running at a higher level than a year ago. Phicom emphasises that its confidence in the future is reflected in the decision to pay the forecast dividend.

**J. B. EASTWOOD** J. B. Eastwood (offshoot of Imperial Group) reports sales for 1979 of £1,000,000 (1978, £900,000). Pretax loss, £7,000 (£8,000).

## Krupp group adds 7pc to sales

## International

External sales of the Fried Krupp GMBH H&G of West Germany, the steel-making and industrial group rose by 7 per cent in 1979 to Dm12,790m from Dm11,890m in 1978, according to a Krupp internal report.

The company said order inflow totalled Dm13.4bn in 1979, up 23 per cent from 1978. Domestic orders totalled Dm8.57bn up 28 per cent from 1978, while foreign orders climbed 22 per cent to Dm4.82bn.

Krupp said orders were up in its previously troubled steel sector, with a distinct upswing in specialty steel orders and a

slight increase in orders for rolled steel. But the company said its steel-making operations experienced drastic increases in energy and raw materials prices.

Order inflow for machines was especially satisfactory according to Krupp, while a series of large foreign orders marked the order inflow for industrial installations. Orders were also up in Krupp's trading

## CSR of Australia decides on one-for-five rights

The directors of CSR of Australia have decided that a one-for-five rights issue will be made to shareholders. Shareholders are to be offered approximately 43 million shares at \$2.50 (1.50 premium) in the ratio of one new share for each five shares held. The funds raised will provide finance for the continuing growth of the group's operations. It is expected that an annual dividend of 18 cents per share will be paid on the enlarged share capital. Because the new shares are being issued at a price substantially lower than the current market price, the consequent bonus element

will result in a significant effective increase in dividends.

The new shares will not participate in the final dividend for 1978-79: show consolidated net income rose to 21,400m yen from the previous year's 18,620m yen, while consolidated net turnover rose 14.3 per cent

For the purpose of determining entitlements to new shares, transfers will be accepted up to March 28. The offer will be extended to all holders of CSR shares issued pursuant to the acquisition of Thiess Holdings.

In calculating share entitlements, fractions of more than one-half will be rounded up. Rights trading will commence on March 24.

## Goldmine may reopen

Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) gold mining co. of Johannesburg says in a statement that current gold prices, it may be a viable venture to reopen the mine.

The statement said that if the study produces a positive result, the lead time to production will be about three years and, based on current prices, capital expenditure will be about R35m.

The company said the engineering study into the economics of reopening the mine will be

more detailed than a preliminary feasibility study recently concluded which indicated that, at current gold prices, it may be a viable venture to reopen the mine.

The company added, however, that operations will be particularly sensitive to gold price fluctuations and cost escalations and until there is sufficient confidence that gold price will be above the break-even level has been established, a cautious approach is necessary.

## Mr Narby lays down conditions for Furness deal

By Peter Wainwright

Mr. Frank Narby, the Canadian shipping entrepreneur and the power behind Eurocanadian Shipholdings, whose plans to take over Furness Withy were foisted by the Monopolies Commission, made it clear yesterday that the success of the Tung family bid for Furness Withy depended on much more than the money Mr. C.Y. Tung and Orient Overseas Container (Holdings) is prepared to offer.

At present the Tungs have a 360p share cash offer on the table, offered in the middle of last month. Formal offer documents have still to be sent out.

Mr. C.Y. Tung has had talks in London with Mr. Brian Shaw, the chairman of Furness,

and in both London and Switzerland with Mr. Narby, the last three weeks.

So far, Mr. Narby explains, these talks have failed. Mr. Tung has gone back to Hong Kong where the Tung shipping empire is based, for consultations with his father.

Mr. Narby says that two companies close to him, Dolphin and Helix, are unlikely to accept any bid for Furness which does not include agreement on streamlining North Atlantic container interests.

Dolphin and Helix have also bought 90,000 more shares of Furness at 390p a share, raising their holding to 12.9 per cent. This is to indicate that in Mr. Narby's view any bid below the price would fail.

## Brasway explanation

Steel scrap processor and tube maker Brasway has written to shareholders explaining the outcome of charges made against the company.

Not guilty verdicts were returned on all charges relating to operations by the waste disposal divisions during 1973 and 1976. But two specific charges arising from offences against the Dumping of Waste Act committed in 1975 were admitted

and there were fines totalling £1,000. Taken together with the expenses this will reduce the annual profit.

The letter also points out that the steel price has affected profits but, assuming it was soon, the board should be able to present "satisfactory year-end results". Pretax profits should not be less than last year's £453,000 and, in spite of the charges, it will be a "good" final dividend.

## Old England boost for Matthew Clark

"Old England" British wine (or sherry) sold by J. E. Mathew took a lot of the credit for the way the pretax profits of Matthew Clark and Sons went ahead from £2.1m to £1.5m in the nine months to December 31 last.

Clark owns nearly 52 per cent of Mathew which is based in Leeds and does a big trade in North and Central England. Profits attributable to minority shareholders in Mathew rose from £349,000 to £592,000.

"Old England" increased its share of British wine sales from just under 10 per cent to 12 per cent in the nine months to December 31 last.

The board reports that the rest of the group also did well. Business in November and December was, it said, generally poor, and it is not expected that this rate of growth will be maintained in the final four months. But profits for the full year (to April 30) should be higher than those for 1979.

Hope that Clark is benefiting hugely from a pre-Budget price rise is being fulfilled. The impression is that people have less money to spend, at least in the British wine sector of the market. There is still time for some precautionary buying of brandy and whisky to occur. Last year, too, there was a pre-Budget price rise. The Budget in 1978-79, Clark had pretax profits of £2.23m.

The interim dividend rises from 1.8p a share to 2.0p net or 2.86p gross. Last year, the final was 5.5p, or 7.8p gross. The shares, subject from time to time to bid gossip, rose 4p to 144p.

## Sanyo Electric

Sanyo Electric Co. expects net income for the year ending November 30 to rise to 28,000m yen, the executive managing director Mr. Yoshinori Miyamoto told analysts' meeting for 1978-79: show consolidated net income rose to 21,400m yen from the previous year's 18,620m yen, while consolidated net turnover rose 14.3 per cent

For the purpose of determining entitlements to new shares, transfers will be accepted up to March 28. The offer will be extended to all holders of CSR shares issued pursuant to the acquisition of Thiess Holdings.

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## AUTOMATIC SWITCH

Automatic Switch Company of the United States has bought Dewarswitch Ltd. its United Kingdom manufacturing and marketing licensee, Dewarswitch, with headquarters in Stirling, Lancashire, was bought for £2.8m cash.

NOTICE OF ISSUE ABRIDGED PARTICULARS Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

## THE SUTTON DISTRICT WATER COMPANY

Originally registered in 1863 as the Sutton and Cheam Water Company Limited under the Companies Act, 1862, and now incorporated as a Statutory Company under The Sutton District Water-works Act, 1971.

## OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £3,000,000

10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1983 (which will mature for redemption at par on 31st March, 1983.)

Minimum Price of Issue—£98 per £100 Stock

Yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £14.57 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. In relation to dividends paid during















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STARTS  
HERE

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APPOINTMENTS 24.000 PLUS 25	25
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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS	36
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FLAT SHARING	31
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SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS	11
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But, for the full details of the Times, PU Box 1, New Palace Yard, London WC2N 2LH. To place an advertisement in any of these categories, let:

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061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, let:

Classified Query Department  
01-837 1234 ext. 700

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 700). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's inaccuracy if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPIES IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Do violence to no man, neither accuse another falsely, and content your word with truth. Luke 3:14.

**BIRTHS**

**COLLINS**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to Judith (nee Phillips) and Robert Collins, a daughter, Elizabeth Rose Collins.

**HARRISON**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Harrison, a daughter, Philippa Harrison.

**MORRIS**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Morris, a daughter, Philippa Morris.

**MATSON**—On February 28th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Matson, a daughter, Philippa Matson.

**MITCHELL**—On March 3rd, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Mitchell, a daughter, Philippa Mitchell.

**NICKSON**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Nickson, a daughter, Philippa Nickson.

**PLANT**—On February 28th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Plant, a daughter, Philippa Plant.

**REYNOLDS**—On March 3rd, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Reynolds, a daughter, Philippa Reynolds.

**TAYLOR**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Taylor, a daughter, Philippa Taylor.

**WILLIAMS**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Williams, a daughter, Philippa Williams.

**WOODWARD**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Woodward, a daughter, Philippa Woodward.

**WRIGHT**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Wright, a daughter, Philippa Wright.

**YOUNG**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Young, a daughter, Philippa Young.

**ZIMMERMAN**—On March 4th, 1980 at Guya Hospital, to David and Philipp Zimmerman, a daughter, Philippa Zimmerman.

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